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TRICKS OF EX-JUSTICES

District Attorney Ridgway Aids Them to Get a Hearing.

WARRANT ISSUED BY RYAN THE TEST

By Agreement a Man Was Arrested and Taken Before Justice Gaynor—The Parties to the Arrest Confess.

The old discredited Police Justices, who were legislated out of office last Summer, are using other methods in an endeavor to get at the fat salaries they formerly drew.

With the aid of District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, the ex-Police Justices have formed a plan to have another case prepared for submission to the courts.

The plan will prorably fail, thanks to the timely and energetic action of Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for the new Justices of Special Sessions and City Magistrates.

The Police Justices were defeated twice in this city in cases specially prepared in their behalf to test the constitutionality of the law removing them from office. Justice Stover and Justice O'Brien, sitting in Supreme Court Chambers, at different times, both held that the act abolishing the old Police Courts and creating the new was perfectly valid.

For reasons best knowa to themselves, the ex-Justices had no desire to take the question to the General Term in this department, so they prepared the plan exposed by Mr. Delafield, in order to have the matter taken before the General Term of the Second District, which includes Brooklyn, where it is said they had cause to expect kinder treatment than in this city, where the case, of course, properly belonged.

As primary aids for carrying out the plan, the services of John Quinn of 265 Division Street and Edward A. Murray, a City Marshal attached to the Third District Court in Jefferson Market, were secured.

Quinn was induced to consent to being put under arrest on a warrant issued by ex-Justice John J. Ryan, on the charge of alleged abandonment. For this, as he now testifies, Ryan promised Quinn a "steady job." Murray was induced to execute the warrant.

These aids secured, the details were arranged. Quinn was sent over to Brooklyn to be arrested there. Murray took his warrant, which was dated Oct. 22, and on Nov. 9, he went over to Brooklyn to "find" the "fugitive," who, it was set forth, had abandoned his wife Margaret in the previous month.

Solomon Rosenthal, formerly a clerk in the Tombs Police Court, and a man known as "Frank," a hanger-on about the police courts, on behalf of Ryan, Hogan, Divver and the rest had made all the arrangements with Quinn and Murray.

Rosenthal met the City Marshal on the other side of the bridge, and took him to the police court in Brooklyn, presided over by Henry F. Haggerty, as Justice. Haggerty seems to have understood the matter, for he indorsed Ryan's warrant, though he must have known Ryan had ceased to have authority to issue warrants. Rosenthal made the affidavit on which Haggerty acted.

Murray, with his warrant, returned to New-York. He was notified, Nov. 9, to go to Brooklyn, and went there, accompanied by "Frank." In Court Street "Frank" pointed out Quinn, Rosenthal standing on the corner to see that there was no mistake.

The "prisoner" was taken to the office of "his counsel," William Sullivan, at 26 Court Street, where he had never been before. Habeas corpus papers were drawn up. Before they were completed, Adolph L. Pincoffs, ex-Judge Noah Davis's partner, appeared for Murray.

The petition for the writ was presented by Mr. Sullivan to Justice Gaynor, who, of course, was bound to grant it. In less than an hour a return was made to the writ by Mr. Pincoffs on behalf of Murray, against whom the writ was directed.

In this return there were set up the same old questions, revised by ex-Judge Noah Davis, in this city, in behalf of the old Police Justices. It was alleged that Quinn was properly in Murray's custody, because the warrant issued by Ryan was the act of a duly qualified Police Justice, as the law of 1895 abolishing this office was in violation of the Constitution.

Justice Gaynor set the case down for argument as is usual, and released Quinn on his own recognizance. The matter came before Justice Gaynor in Long Island City Nov. 16.

The District Attorney, who, in all cases of habeas corpus on criminal charges, must be notified by the prisoner's counsel, appeared before Justice Gaynor through ex-Gov. Hoadly of this city, whom he had "specially deputized" for the occasion. Ex-Gov. Hoadly is, with ex-Judge Davis, chief counsel for the old Police Justices.

On the argument, Mr. Hoadly contended that the prisoner was properly in custody, as the act legislating Ryan out of office was unconstitutional, &c., going over the same ground that he, with ex-Judge Davis, had gone over in this city.

Mr. Sullivan made a nice speech on tne other side.

So far matters had moved along without a break. Unfortunately, the newspapers printed a brief report of the argument before Justice Gaynor. This caught Mr. Delafield's eye, and, scenting mischief, he sent a number of detectives to hunt up Quinn and Murray.

The reports the detectives made convinced Mr. Delafield that he had good grounds for his suspicion, and he consulted with Corporation Counsel Scott. As they had no standing before the court in the habeas corpus case, Messrs. Delafield and Scott concluded to file a "suggestion" with Justice Gaynor, a most unusual proceeding. In this "suggestion" the two lawyers gave it as their opinion that the case should be thrown out of court. Among other things, they set forth that:

> Good grounds exist for believing, and the undersigned do, in fact, believe, that this proceeding is a fictitious proceeding, contrived and presented by certain persons who were formerly Police Justices in the City of New-York, to procure an adjudication of a question not actually in controversy between real contestants, and that the pretended relator herein, John Quinn, and the pretended respondent herein, Edward A. Murray, are acting collusively and under the instruction of the same person or persons, with a view to obtaining a decision of this event upon a fictitious issue for the purpose of affecting the interests of the persons not parties to this proceeding.

Not content with this, Mr. Delafield went to the District Attorney's office in this city, and, as a result of the proceedings instituted by Col. Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, Mr. Delafield holds a sworn statement from Quinn that tells the whole story of the plan. Quin was summoned to appear at the District Attorney's office, and was examined by Mr. Lindsay in Mr. Delafield's presence. He afterward made a confession which makes interesting reading. He says:

> I used formerly to work around Jefferson Market Court, and there I met a man named Frank. On the morning of the day on which I executed the petition herein, (Nov. 9,) the said Frank came to me in the City of New-York and asked me to go over to Brooklyn with him. He did not, at the time, tell me why he wanted me to go to Brooklyn. He took me to the City Hall in Brooklyn, and there I met Sol Rosenthal. Rosenthal said to me:
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> "We are going to arrest you on the complaint of your wife, but it will be all right. Nothing will happen to you." And he said that I would not be imprisoned. He told me when I was arrested to go to the office of William Sullivan, at 26 Court Street. He said something about there being a test case, and he said that the lawyer would take care of me. He explained that I would not really be imprisoned. He told me to walk along the street.
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> After I had walked for a short distance the Marshal, Edward A. Murray, came up to me and said that he arrested me. He showed me his warrant. I had never seen Murray before, nor do I know that he had ever seen me. But Frank was standing right over on the corner and, doubtless, pointed me out to Murray. I asked Murray to take me to Mr. Sullivan's office, at 26 Court Street, and he took me there.
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> When we got to the office Murray said to Mr. Sullivan: "This is Mr. Quinn," and Mr. Sullivan said, "Oh, all right," and said to me, "Sit down there."
>
> I did not ask Mr. Sullivan to do anything for me, and did not explain that I was imprisoned, but Mr. Sullivan went right on and prepared the paper which I afterward signed, and which I believe to have been the petition for the writ of habeas corpus. It was evident that Mr. Sullivan understood the purpose for which I had been brought there.
>
> After we had been in the office for some time a gentleman with a smooth face and eyeglasses came there, whom I believe to be Mr. Pincoffs. He went over to the Court House when I was taken there under the writ of habeas corpus. My recollection is that this gentleman when in court stood up, but did not say anything; that it was Mr. Sullivan who did all the talking.
>
> I received a subpoena yesterday morning to go to the District Attorney's office. I took it down this morning to Sol Rosenthal at his office in Chambers Street. Sol Rosenthal said they would ask me questions at the District Attorney's office, and told me just to talk about my wife and explain why we did not live together.
>
> After I had been examined in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Lindsay directed an officer to take me down to Mr. Delafield's office, at 111 Broadway, to sign the testimony given by me. As I left the District Attorney's office with the officer we met Frank waiting in the hallway, and he said:
>
> "We will take care of you, and will send counsel down after you."
>
> About a couple of weeks ago I met ex-Police Justice Ryan in the street, and I asked him when this proceeding was coming up. He said he did not know, but that there would be a steady job for me in it. I have not at any time believed that the Marshal (Murray) was authorized to imprison me, and I fully understood that his sole purpose in pretending to arrest me was to make a test case.

Marshal Murray was also called to the District Attorney's office, and made a statement of the facts. He said he had been approached by Rosenthal, who directed him what to do, and paid him $25 for doing it. Murray made a very unwilling witness, but under persistent pumping he finally related the story as already told, of how "Frank" and Rosenthal took him to Brooklyn and told him just what to do.

All the papers in the case, including Quinn's confession and Murray's statement, have been submitted to Justice Gaynor, and it is thought he will throw the case out of court. Should he pass on it at all, it will give the persons interested the opportunity they seek, to bring it up on appeal before the General Term of the Second District.

Mr. Delafield, speaking of the matter last evening, refused to comment on it, except to say:

"I think it a disgrace that District Attorney Ridgway should enter into such a conspiracy as we clearly show to exist."

SHIPMENT OF GOLD FOR TO-DAY

Relief Expressed by the Withdrawal of Only $1,150,000—The Individual Deposits Are Increasing.

Relief was expressed in all quarters of the financial district when business closed yesterday with the withdrawal of only $1,150,000 for export by steamer to-day. Lazard Frères and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. took the money. It had been expected that the amount would be much larger. The withdrawals were in bars, at last week's premium of one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

There can be no further shipment until Saturday. By that day the situation may be improved. Money is going forward to New-Orleans. It will move cotton and will bring to market bills which must affect exchange.

Contributions of individual gold to increase the reserve, in conformity with Secretary Carlisle's request, and following ex-Gov. Flower's example, amounted yesterday to $15,000. It was furnished in amounts ranging from $180 to $10,000. Several letters reached the Sub-Treasury from holders within 300 miles of the city, which indicated that the proposition has been well received, and that further exchanges of this kind may be expected.

Offers of Gold for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The offer of the Treasury to pay express charges both ways on gold deposited for currency is beginning to bear fruit. Several offers were received at the Treasury to-day. All were accepted. It was explained that if the offers should be made direct to the nearest Sub-Treasury the transaction would be greatly facilitated.

A Deposit from Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—The First National Bank of this city to-day, in response to a call made by Secretary Carlisle, shipped $25,000 in gold to the Sub-Treasury in New-York City. The bank officials expect to follow the shipment with a similar amount in a few weeks.

Gold Reserve, $80,924,650.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stands at $80,924,650.

HOME INFLUENCES HELD RESPONSIBLE

The Superintendent of Rome's Schools Reports on the Train Wreckers.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—In reply to a request by Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, W. D. Manro, Superintendent of Schools at Rome, has written a long letter setting forth the school life of the four boys who wrecked the Chicago express some days since near Rome.

Mr. Manro says that Hildreth, the ringleader, was graduated from the New-York City Schools, and attended Wesleyan University part of last year. He came to Rome last Spring, telling his father that he wished to attend an agricultural college here. He boarded at a hotel, and lived in idleness.

The other three claim Rome as their home. All had attended the public schools previous to coming here. One who went through the first six grades seemed to have been a bright pupil, but acknowledged that he was a chronic truant. His home influence, says Mr. Manro, was bad. His father is a saloon keeper, and an older brother a gambler. The other two attended school irregularly. They worked some and idled more.

The home training of all the boys was bad, says Mr. Manro, owing to neglectful and careless parents.

A Heavy Fine for a Bartender.

Alexander J. H. Semicke, a bartender at 1,641 Broadway, was on trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for selling liquor to a policeman on Sunday, Nov. 3. He told the Justices that he sold the liquor in direct violation of the orders of his employer, and that his employer did not even know of the sale, for he kept the money.

Semicke was fined $125, with the alternative of going to jail for thirty days. He had pleaded guilty, expecting to get off lightly, and so had some others of the defendants in court. When they heard this sentence, they entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for a transfer of their cases to General Sessions, where the fine has recently been only $100.

Unique Christmas Novelties may be found at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

AS SILENT AS THE SPHINX

Mr. Reed Gives No Hint of His Plans as to House Committees.

TAKES NOBODY INTO HIS CONFIDENCE

Presidential Politics Likely to Figure in the Appointments—Mr. Reed Is Said to be Looking Out for Himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Mr. Reed found it advisable this afternoon to leave his comfortable rooms at the Shoreham and go out into the storm. It is the opinion of those who kept track of the number of cards sent to him that Mr. Reed braved the rain in order to escape the horde of politicians who gathered at the Shoreham. He received many visitors prior to 2 o'clock, and to some of them was accorded the honor of a private interview in the consultation room which adjoins Mr. Reed's parlor. Why Mr. Reed should have taken the trouble to invite some of his callers into this room is a mystery, for it is certain that not one of the men who thus far have paid their respects to the next Speaker has been able to glean from him any idea of his intentions regarding the composition of the House committees.

Cannon Very Anxious.

Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, who wants to be Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, spent a half hour with Mr. Reed. When he left the hotel he admitted to one of his friends that the subject nearest his heart had not been touched upon. Mr. Reed talked about things in general, but did not say a word of a sort to lessen or increase Mr. Cannon's anxiety.

Mr. Reed is in excellent humor. He knows that he will be Speaker, and he is laying his plans accordingly. While he is unwilling to discuss the subject of the House committees, there is no doubt that he is engaged upon the task of constructing the chief committees. He is credited by those who know him best with a desire to create as few dissensions as possible. With the Republicans almost on the eve of nominating a Presidential candidate, Mr. Reed, who hopes to secure the nomination, is in a mood to make committee appointments which may further his Presidential aspirations.

Weighing Payne's Influence.

From all that can be gathered concerning the progress he already has made, he is in doubt regarding the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means, the Appropriations, and one or two other important committees. The news which comes from Albany that Gov. Morton is regarding seriously the proposition to make him the Republican nominee is believed to have been the cause of much worriment to Mr. Reed. Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., wants to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Reed is called upon to decide whether his own political prospects would be improved by bestowing this honor on Mr. Payne. The question is believed to hinge upon Payne's strength in New-York Republican councils. If Mr. Reed shall reach the conclusion that, with Payne at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, Reed's chances of securing the support of the New-York delegation in the Republican National Convention would be improved, there is little doubt that Payne will gain the position he covets.

Some New-York politicians whose opinion has been sought on this question say that Payne's influence as Chairman would not be sufficiently strong to benefit Reed or any other candidate. Payne's friends naturally take the opposite view. Mr. Payne thus far has not been able to get any idea of what his chances are. He is pulling all the wires in sight and hoping for the best.

Dingley's Friends Hopeful.

The supporters of Mr. Dingley for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee profess to be much encouraged with the outlook for their candidate. They say they do not need to laud Mr. Dingley, for the reason that Mr. Reed is thoroughly posted regarding his abilities. Mr. Dingley's friends do not think the fact that the Speaker will come from Maine ought to operate against Dingley, who also hails from that State. So far as can be learned, Mr. Dingley himself is not exerting any pressure on Mr. Reed, preferring to let him act according to his own desires.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois is in as much doubt now concerning his own prospects, as he was when he came to Washington last week. In the opinion of many, Mr. Cannon is handicapped by the fact that he was not a member of the Fifty-second Congress, and therefore lost his place among the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee. His name is now at the foot of the list of members of the Appropriations Committee.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, who stood at the head of the Republicans on the Appropriations Committee, is a candidate for Chairman, and his supporters are unable to see how Mr. Reed can overlook his claims.

The Committee on Rules.

There is a good deal of curiosity to know how Mr. Reed will construct the Committee on Rules. In the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed was Speaker, the Republican members of this committee were the Speaker, Mr. McKinley, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Cannon, who was then at the head of the Committee on Appropriations. If Mr. Reed should follow his former plan of constructing this committee, which is clothed with great powers in that it practically dictates the business of the session, the Ways and Means and Appropriations Chairmanships would carry much more weight than they did in the last Congress.

Mr. Reed has intimated that Congress in the coming session will not propose any financial legislation. If this is to be his position, he, perhaps, may not adopt the plan of 1890 regarding the Committee on Rules. The fact that he is a Presidential candidate may compel him to spread the committee places at his disposal over a wider area.

A Typewriter in Mr. Reed's Office.

A typewriting machine was sent this afternoon to Mr. Reed's office at the Shoreham, which indicates that his secretary has his hands full in taking care of his correspondence.

There has been great activity displayed to-day at the headquarters of the various candidates for positions in the gift of the House. While Major McDowell of Pennsylvania, who is the candidate of the Quay "combine" for the position of Clerk, continues to assert that he has more than enough votes to land him in the Clerk's desk, his workers are leaving no stone unturned to secure fresh support. Major McDowell has asserted in the last week that his strength was represented by not less

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J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S $50,000 GIFT

Land for Tarrytown Reservoir and Payment of the Cost of Building a High Service Tower.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Tarrytown is taking steps to increase its water supply, and John D. Rockefeller, who owns much property in the vicinity, particularly at Pocantico Hills, has interested himself in the project. He has declared that he will give to the village property through which pipes are to be laid and, also build a high service water tower. The value of his gifts will be about $50,000.

The present water supply is from three wells in the low grounds east of the New-York and Putnam Railway station. The storage reservoir built to the west of the Putnam Railway track has proved a useless and inadequate affair. The Water Commissioners still think there is enough water in this basin to supply Tarrytown if it is stored in times of plenty for use during the droughts of Summer.

The proposition now is to build two dams about fourteen feet high. The westerly one is to be of earth and will extend from the property of George E. Storms on the west to John D. Rockefeller on the east. Dam 1 is to be of the same height and cross from the railroad track near Brown's saloon to Mr. Rockefeller's estate, east of the old County House road. This dam is to be built of masonry and earth. Dam 2 will apparently serve only a temporary purpose. It can be erected quicker than No. 1, and will serve to hold the water until the latter is completed. It can have no other use because Dam 2 will hold the same amount of water just as securely.

The great cost of the water system is largely due to the numerous temporary expedients adopted. There are to be roadways across both dams. The old County House road from about Shaft 10 to Dam 1 is to be abandoned and a new road built about seventy-five feet further east on Mr. Rockefeller's property. The Neperhan Road east of the New-York and Putnam Railway to Dam 1 is to be abandoned and a new road built along the westerly side of the railway, which will be carried over the railway on a trestle to the roadway on the dam and perhaps connected again with the Sawmill River Road near the Eastview station.

At least seven residences mus be removed to make way for the proposed reservoir, and much land bought or condemned. The estimated cost of the dams and of protecting the present wells is $40,000. To this must be added for roads and bridges at least $15,000 more. The present pumping station must be abandoned and a new one erected. This will cost more than $10,000. The legal expense will be over $5,000. Land damages and costs, $70,000 more; contingencies $20,000, making a total of $150,000.

Mr. Rockefeller will take a deed of the present high service reservoir, and in return will build a similar one on higher ground which he will give to the village. He will also furnish about 9,000 feet of pipe. In addition to this he will give all land which is taken for the storage reservoir. He thus gets a sightly lake near his property, in place of an unsightly swamp, and high water service for his own use not now available. The work he proposes to do will cost about $17,000.

RIGHT OF WAY AT CROSSINGS

Trolley Cars and Carriages on Common Ground, but Drivers Must Be Considerate and Careful.

A case of considerable interest to drivers of vehicles has just been decided by the General Term of the City Court in a suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company brought by Michael Degnan, in which he received a verdict for $4,000. Thomas E. Pearsall was counsel for Mr. Degnan.

The accident happened Nov. 30, 1893. Charles Hart and Degnan were riding in a buggy. Mr. Hart was driving along Classon Avenue. When they reached the down track on Putnam Avenue a trolley car was about seventy-five feet away. Before they crossed the car struck the hind wheel of the buggy, throwing both Degnan and Hart out, and Degnan was considerably injured.

The important question decided in this case was as to the right of way, and Judge Osborne, before whom the case was tried, in charging the jury, said: "In the middle of a lock or between intersecting streets a railroad company has the paramount or superior right to the use of the tracks, and it is the duty of any vehicle occupying the track to get out of the way with reasonable diligence and care, but that rule of law does not apply to street crossings. There the vehicle has the same right of way as the car, the car the same right of way as the vehicle. There is no superior or paramount right either to the vehicle or car.

"The law imposes on both the driver of the vehicle and the party having the car in charge the exercise of proper care or diligence to avoid injury or accident. Their rights are common at the intersection of streets, and both of them are bound to be careful."

The General Term upholds this charge and has affirmed the judgment.

RUNAWAY HORSE IN MADISON AVENUE

Wagon and Cab in Collision, and a Woman Is Knocked Down.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon owned by the firm of James McCreery & Co. became frightened at Forty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue last evening, and ran away. The wagon came into collision with a cab, in which was Mr. Willis, who lives at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, but no damage was done.

The horse ran on to Forty-ninth Street, where Mrs. Gillen of 328 Cherry Street was knocked down. Policeman Nash of the East Fifty-first Street Station captured the horse at Fiftieth Street before it did further damage. Mrs. Gillen received a scalp wound and several bruises about the body, but she declined to go to the hospital, and her injuries were treated by a physician who lived near by.

PREPARING TO MOVE THE COAL FLEET

A Heavy Rain Makes the Ohio Once More Navigable.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—All is excitement along the river front and Monongahela pools to-day. Hurried preparations are being made to take advantage of the prospective rise in the Allegheny River, which is due here to-morrow morning, and will probably give the river men ten feet of water.

Every available craft is being pressed into service to move to the Southern markets as much as possible of the 30,000,000 bushels of coal that during the past seven months of drought has accumulated in the harbors. Several light tows left to-day.

The rain last night was particularly heavy along the Allegheny River.

NEW ORLEANS COUNCILMEN INDICTED

Two of the City Fathers Accused of Taking Bribes.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—Councilmen Adam Lorch and John F. Callahan, who represent the Tenth and Eleventh Wards in the City Council, were to-day indicted for bribery. They are charged with receiving various sums to have the assessments on the Columbia and Bryant and Mathews compresses reduced.

First Mate of the Rosedale Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 26.—Louis Gozzolo, first mate of the steamer Rosedale of the Bridgeport Line, died to-night from injuries received on the boat as it was leaving the New-York pier this afternoon. He was standing outside the rail after the boat started out, and when the strong tide forced the boat against a pile, he was caught between the pile and the boat, so that his body was squeezed.

Gifts for Weddings
in Great Abundance at Flint's, 45 West 23d St. —Adv.

DISASTER AT OLYMPIA

Two Men Killed and Ten Others Badly Scalded.

THE RUPTURE OF A PIPE JOINT

Clouds of Steam Fill the Engine Room—Heroic Rescues by a Fireman—Theories of the Explosion.

Two men lost their lives by an explosion at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Hammerstein's Olympia, at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, and ten others were badly scalded.

The disaster was due to the rupture of the elbow of a six-inch pipe, which was connected with a ten-inch pipe that conveyed steam from the boilers to a Corliss engine used for operating the dynamos of the electric-light plant.

The Dead.

The dead are:

HUGGINS, ANDREW, steamfitter, twenty-one years old, of 247 Lake Street, Newark, N. J.; severe scalds on head and body; had probably inhaled live steam; taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 4:45 o'clock P. M.

WYNSE, FREDERICK, papier maché worker, twenty years old, of 128 Eighth Avenue; slightly scalded by steam, but drowned in the pit of the flywheel.

The Injured.

Two of the ten men who were scalded were attended to at the Olympia Pharmacy and went away without giving their names. The other men injured were:

CETTEN, EUGENE, twenty-three years old, of 251 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; scalds on hands and face; taken to the Roosevelt Hospital; recovery probable.

GILLOTT, J. R., steamfitter, thirty-five years old, of Newark, N. J.; hands scalded; went home.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, forty-one years old, of 98 Pearl Street; scalds on hands and face; taken to Roosevelt Hospital; recovery probable.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, electrician, forty-seven years old, of 256 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn; badly scalded on hands and face; skin mask of features and neck peeled off; taken to Roosevelt Hospital; condition serious.

RICHARD, FREDERICK, thirty-four years old, of 116 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn; slight scalds on hands and face; went home.

RUSSELL, JOHN H., steamfitter, forty years old, of Newark, N. J.; scalds on hands and face; taken to Flower Hospital; will recover.

TAYLOR, ROBERT A., assistant engineer at the Olympia, forty-eight years old, of 1,755 Madison Avenue; shock and slight scalds of the hands; able to attend to duty.

VENTERS, JOHN, steamfitter, of Hawkins Street, Newark; hands and face scalded; taken to Roosevelt Hospital; will recover.

The blame for the disaster will have to be determined by a jury, to which the facts will be presented before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

John Thompson, the chief engineer, who was transferred from the Harlem Opera House to take charge of the Olympia; Robert A. Taylor, his assistant, and Frederick Sauvan, a steamfitter of 543 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, were arrested and taken to the Coroner's office as culpable. Coroner Fitzpatrick, although he was unable to discover that they were in any way responsible, held them each in $1,000 bail to appear at the inquest on Friday.

The disaster did not damage the theatre building in any way, and had it occurred when the Music Hall, Concert Hall, and theatre were thronged no patrons of these places would have been hurt unless there was a panic. The bursting of the elbow, however, cut off the supply of steam for the electric-light plant. A new pipe and elbow were in place at 5 o'clock P. M., and the entertainments of the evening were given as if nothing had occurred. It was, however, at the last moment found that only the theatre could be opened, and that "Excelsior, Jr.," would have to be played by gas light.

No one except Assistant Engineer Taylor had any business in the engine room when the accident occurred, and even he was not authorized to turn on steam at a patent and expensive valve so that it should, by a ten-inch pipe from the boilers under the West Forty-fifth Street sidewalk reach the elbow joint in the six-inch pipe at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, or Long Acre. Chief Engineer Thompson went home exhausted, because of extra work necessary to the opening of Olympia, and instead of being at his post at 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday he did not arrive until an hour and a half after the accident.

At the end of the initial performances at 1 A. M. yesterday many mechanics and assistants, who were fagged out but enthusiastic, as Oscar Hammerstein put it, remained in the theatre building and camped in various parts of it. The barroom is near the engine room, and a dozen or more electricians, steam fitters, papier maché workers, and others celebrated the success of the opening night and made the engine room their headquarters. None was the worse for indulgence, but all were sleepy, and very probably chilly, as the engine room, on account of its open and unfinished condition, was damp. It is probable, therefore, in the absence of proof, that Taylor turned on steam, that some one surreptitiously interfered with the valve—this is Mr. Hammerstein's idea—and let in steam so abruptly that the strain told on the elbow and burst it.

There are official records to prove that Mr. Hammerstein, who declined to put his boilers under the theatre building because he desired his patrons to be absolutely safe from danger by explosion, followed the law in regard to them. There were two Zell boilers, and they were examined on Nov. 12, and tested to 210 pounds pressure and allowed 140 pounds. His engineers passed examinations successfully at Police Headquarters Nov. 14. Taylor had had an experience of eighteen years, and came from 177 Prince Street. Thompson's experience dated from 1893, but he was found thoroughly trustworthy at the Harlem Opera House.

When the elbow burst yesterday, Wynse and those who were injured were near it and the pit of the dynamo flywheel under the Broadway sidewalk. The only warning was a crackling, or a rending, heard an instant before the broken elbow fell with a crash on the floor of the engine room, and there was a deafening screaming and roaring of escaping "live" steam, which appeared to fill the west end of the engine room as quickly as light floods an apartment.

In that instant of warning nearly all in peril did much to avoid being scalded alive. Some were successful in an attempt to rush to a manhole ladder which led to the Broadway sidewalk, so that they were comparatively little harmed.

The most seriously injured and Wynse, who was killed, stumbled and fell where the "live" steam was the fiercest. Wynse fell into the wheel pit, which was nearly full of water, and was probably stunned in falling. Huggins also fell into the pit, but was not so immersed as to be drowned or to be protected from the steam. William Johnson fell in trying to escape, and in rising inhaled steam and was scalded.

The happening was signaled to those in the building and to passers-by by the frightful cries of those suffering and in peril.

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S REPUBLICANS FOR CUBA

Leaders Condemn the Government's Policy and Will Issue a Manifesto Demanding the Colony's Autonomy.

BARCELONA, Nov. 26.—The republican leaders here will convoke a meeting to condemn the Government's policy relative to Cuba.

They will also issue a manifesto demanding that autonomy be granted to the island as a sure means of ending the war. The decision of the leaders to follow this course has caused a sensation.

SHOT FATHER TO SAVE MOTHER

Annie Mathers Had Been Practicing with a Pistol and Went to the Rescue Just in Time.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—William Mathers, who keeps a hotel in Broadway, North Scarborough, several miles from this village, was shot and slightly wounded last night by his daughter Annie. The shooting was intentional and probably saved the mother of the girl from being badly hurt.

Mathers and another man had been throwing dice for drinks during the afternoon, and both were intoxicated at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Mathers entered the barroom and told her husband to cease gambling and drinking.

Mathers replied with a volley of oaths, and rushed at his wife. She fled, and managed to escape for the moment, but her husband was close behind her. As he passed a window he picked up a heavy iron bar with which the shutter is held. Mrs. Mathers started to go out through the door leading into the yard. Her husband was a few steps behind her. He had raised the bar to strike, and the delay caused to the wife by opening the door allowed her husband to get close to her.

While his arm was still upraised, Annie Mathers, the twenty-year-old daughter of the couple, fired. She had been in the yard practicing with a pistol, and had reached a point a few feet from the door when she saw what was going on. She had the pistol in her hand, and took quick aim. The bullet hit the father in the forearm and then in the flesh of the breast. The wounds were both slight, but sufficient to cause the father to drop the bar and howl with pain and rage.

The mother escaped. A doctor was called to attend the father, but Mather drove him from the house, throwing bottles at him.

SENATOR MORGAN NOT DISCOURAGED

Would Dig the Nicaragua Canal Regardless of the Cost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator Morgan is not surprised that the Nicaraguan Canal Commission should find it necessary to enlarge the estimated cost of digging the canal. But that does not change his support of the canal project in the least.

"Should the Nicaragua Canal cost the people of this country $300,000,000," said Senator Morgan, "it would be money well laid out, and even upon a basis of such an expenditure, the investment would bring us a handsome profit in the shape of reduction in tolls and the fostering of our commerce on the high seas. I am not prepared to agree that the cost of this canal would be so great as the figures now named, but even if it should be found to be true, I still am in favor of the aid of the Government for this great work. The original survey was made for a private company, the figures were reviewed by a board of five of the most eminent engineers of the day, and responsible contractors to-day stand ready to take the contract at the figures prepared by Engineer Menocal. This canal should, at all hazards, be constructed under the protecting wing of the United States Government, and its cost should be a secondary consideration."

MUST ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT

Col. and Mrs. Perrine Failed to Produce Mrs. Slack's Children.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—Vice Chancellor Bird to-day ordered that warrants be issued for the arrest of Col. and Mrs. Lewis Perrine for contempt of court.

They had been summoned to appear in the Court of Chancery to show cause why they should not give into the custody of Mrs. Mary Kembale Slack her two children.

Mrs. Slack lives in Washington, D. C. She is the widow of Capt. Slack, who died recently. On her husband's death Capt. Slack, as the Perrines claim, gave into the custody of Mrs. Perrine, his sister, his two children. The Perrines refuse to surrender the children to Mrs. Slack, and that fact led to the litigation. The Perrines failed to appear in court to-day.

A BOY'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE

His Horse Killed by a Locomotive While He Is Not Even Bruised.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A twelve-year-old boy on horseback attempted to cross the Central Railroad tracks at Whitesborough this forenoon, just as the fast passenger and mail train came along.

The horse was struck by the pilot and lodged against the head of the engine. The boy hung on until the train had run about twenty rods and then fell off on the side.

The train was stopped as quickly as possible and the body of the horse was rolled off the pilot. The boy escaped without a bruise, but how he did it, with the train running fifty miles an hour, cannot be explained.

HEARD THE CONFESSIONS OF LUNATICS

Two Priests Visit the Hudson River State Hospital.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Rev. James Nolan and the Rev. Father McKennal of St. Peter's Church visited the Hudson River State Hospital last evening and heard the confessions of 200 insane patients.

Though the men represented various forms and degrees of insanity, some of them being very bad cases, there was no confusion or demonstration of any kind.

This morning Father McKennal celebrated mass for the male patients. The priests and the authorities of the asylum were pleased with the success of the service, which will be continued as a feature of the asylum life in the future.

REWARDS FOR MISSISSIPPI LYNCHERS

Gov. Stone Trying to Apprehend Lawless Residents of His State.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 26.—Gov. Stone has offered a reward of $500 for "any one and each and every one" of the persons who took "Jack" Yarborough, the negro life convict en route to the penitentiary, from Sergt. Parker at Crystal Springs Saturday night and murdered him.

The lynchers are much frightened.

The Governor has also offered a reward of $250 for each of the persons who liberated Will Purvis, the notorious Whitecap, under death sentence.

Found a Waif in a Hallway.

Mrs. Rose Schwartz, who is janitress of a flat house at 175 East Ninety-third Street, when sweeping the front hall last evening, found a nine-days'-old baby boy lying on the floor wrapped in an old striped shawl. The little one was dressed in linen clothes of fair quality.

Policeman Stebbins took the waif to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, whence Sergt. McNamara sent him to Police Headquarters.

WILD GALES IN THE WEST

A Blizzard Sweeps Down on Chicago, Paralyzing Business.

THREE VESSELS DASHED ON SHORE

Over a Score of Seamen Rescued by the Life-Saving Crew—All Trains Delayed.

HURRICANE IN OHIO AND NEW-YORK

Buildings Wrecked at Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Other Places—Storm in Michigan.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—A blizzard descended upon Chicago yesterday afternoon. It rained, it snowed, and between times sleet pelted down pitilessly. When night came the downpour of the mixture of snow, rain, and sleet came heavier, and the wind, which was gusty in the afternoon, rose to a gale; the streets, the pavements, and sidewalks were flooded with slush, the storm making the pavements almost impassable.

Street car traffic was seriously interfered with, trolley lines were broken with the weight of the snow, telephone and telegraph wires were born down, broken, and crossed until half the wires in the city were made useless.

By midnight all communication with the outside world was entirely cut off. To-day matters were almost as bad. The street railways were scarcely able to run even at long intervals, and the streets were in a worse condition than last night.

Three large vessels went ashore off Glencoe, having been driven upon the beach by the storm of last night. The vessels were lying about 600 yards off shore. Several men were seen lashed to the rigging, but they gave no signs of life and were thought to be dead from exposure. The three vessels on shore are the big wooden steamer John Emory Owen and her two consorts, the schooner barges Michigan and Elizabeth A. Nicholson. All are loaded with coal, and bound from Buffalo to Chicago. This was intended to be their last trip up the lakes this year.

Over thirty sailors were on board the three vessels when they struck. The Evanston life-saving crew went to their rescue, and after a struggle with the waves saved all the men.

Trains were late on all the railroads. All the morning long suburban trains shared in the delays which befell the trains from a long distance. All the mail trains were behind time, and no business man can guess when he will get his letters from out of town or when he will be able to send any. Everywhere the trains are late, the mails are delayed, and the telegraph wires are down.

No ship ventured out on Lake Michigan to-day. The lake was running very high, and the wind blew across the water too sturdily for safety. A strict quarantine could not keep steamers and sailing vessels in port more effectually than the fear of being swamped by the waves or blown upon the coast by the gale.

HURRICANE RAGES AT CLEVELAND.

Severest Storm Ever Reported in the History of the City.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—One of the worst windstorms that Cleveland has ever known began in the early hours this morning and increased in severity until about 5 o'clock, when the gre

sandsucker dragged her anchor, and lies in the channel between here and Middle Bass Island. Two men are aboard. It is feared they will be lost.

LORAIN, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The walls of St. Mary's Catholic Church, which had just been completed, were blown down to-day. Two months ago a temporary floor in the church fell, and forty people were injured.

GREAT DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

Buildings Blown Down and Boats Set Adrift at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—A terrific windstorm swept over this section last night, doing considerable damage to property. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed or wrecked, telegraph poles and wires blown down, and several boats in the river were torn from their moorings, and set adrift. The watchmen and crews of packets and towboats were all aboard, and consternation reigned among them. None of the boats had steam up, and they were, therefore, left to the mercy of the gale, after the lines had parted.

Just above the Big Sandy wharfboat were moored the steamers T. J. O'Connell, Rob Roy, and Lee Brooks. The shore lines of all three were snapped, and when the wind subsided they were all in a bunch, a distance of fully half a mile away. A four-thousand-dollar barge was sunk at the Marine Dry Dock. Nearly 100 empty barges were set adrift from the Queen City landing, at the foot of Washington Street. The damage in the river here will amount to $10,000.

Gottlieb Lautenschlager, aged fifty-eight years, married, living at 1,942 Pulte Street, was frightened to death by the storm. At Delaware, fences, trees, and small buildings were blown down, and the people terrorized by the swaying of their houses. A side of the City Hall tower was blown in.

At Blanchester, walls that were left standing after the recent fire were leveled to the ground. One of them crashed through Snyder & Anderson's building. The roof of the Cranahan Block was blown off.

At Middletown, the Miami Bicycle Company's Building was damaged.

At Oxford, the new Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton passenger station was nearly demolished. The roofs of the Methodist church and the Town Hall were damaged.

At Springfield, part of the roof of the Superior Drill Company's Building was blown away. Windows in the City Hall were broken.

The passenger station at Terra Alta, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroad was lifted from its foundations, and carried some distance away and wrecked.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 26.—After a drizzling rain for the past three days, it began in earnest last night. Rain fell in torrents, and the wind reached a high velocity. Trees were uprooted, roofing torn from houses and outbuildings, and everything of a movable nature which was exposed was blown away. The telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated. No wires are reported lost. A heavy snow is falling to-night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The wind reached the highest velocity here last night that has ever been recorded by the local Weather Bureau. The walls and roofs of a half-dozen houses in process of construction were badly damaged. Trees were blown down and awnings and shutters were demolished. The damage, though not large in any particular case, will aggregate several thousand dollars. To-day the temperature was steadily falling, and this afternoon a snowstorm occurred.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—At Lawrenceburg, Ind., the Cereal Distilling and the Bauer Cooperage Companies' plants were unroofed. Chimneys were knocked down all over town. At Lancaster, Paintsville, and other towns in Kentucky the storm was severe and considerable property was destroyed.

HEAVY LOSS IN OHIO OIL FIELD.

Derricks Blown Down and Boiler Houses and Engines Dismantled.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Reports from the oil fields south of this city say that damage amounting to over $100,000 was done to oil property by the storm last night and this morning. Not a derrick is standing, and boiler houses and engines are dismantled.

In this city, the only serious damage so far reported was the unroofing of the Franklin School, on the East Side.

The wires to the south of Toledo are all down. A telephone message from Fremont says that not a derrick is standing in the Sandusky County oil field.

STORM SWEEPS MICHIGAN.

Wires Down at Detroit and Water in the River Lowered.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—A hurricane struck this city this morning, but beyond carrying down telephone and telegraph wires, and a couple of electric light towers, and destroying numberless shade trees, little damage was inflicted. The windstorm started in about 2:30 o'clock, blowing forty-eight miles an hour from the northwest, which increased steadily in violence until at 7:30 o'clock a velocity of seventy-six miles an hour was reached. After that hour, however, the wind gradually decreased in violence.

The gale lowered the water in the river more than two feet, and at 11 o'clock there were but thirteen feet three inches of water over the bar at Grosse Point, which was the lowest on record this season. Down the river the same conditions prevailed, the channel bank being visible for the first time in many years all the way along.

Business on the Board of Trade this morning was at a standstill because of the loss of all Chicago wires.

Reports from the State show that the storm was general, and in many places was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

Adrian reports that much damage was done by the hurricane in that region, and Monroe reports miles of fences blown down, trees uprooted, and outbuildings blown over. A frame photograph gallery on Front Street was completely demolished, and tin roofs and chimneys on several large buildings were blown off. Logs in the river and canal were lying on their sides owing to the low water. The damage is heavy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 26.—The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour here this morning. Several houses were unroofed and trees and telephone and telegraph wires carried down. The water in St. Clair River was lowered one and a half feet. Snow was nearly a foot deep, and street car and railroad service was greatly delayed.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 26.—A blinding snow and sleet storm raged here all last night. Electric street cars were stopped, wires were blown down, and traffic generally suspended; fruit trees suffered severely from being overweighted with ice and snow.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 26.—The heaviest November snowstorm that has visited this section in many years raged last night. Twelve inches fell in eight hours. Street-car traffic was suspended and railroad trains were from six to twelve hours late.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 26.—It snowed furiously all last night, and there were drifts six feet high in the main streets to-day. Trains on all the railroads were in bad shape and country roads completely barricaded. Already there is slush ice in the main channel of Grand River, a record unprecedented.

RAILWAY PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Western New-York Suffers Heavy Loss by the Storm.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—One of the most furious windstorms of recent years raged to-day over the eastern portion of Lake Erie. As far as the eye could reach, the lake was lashed into an unbroken succession of white caps, and the tumbling waves are dashing high over the piers here. The warnings which were sent out yesterday, however, kept many vessels in port, and doubtless saved a number of wrecks. Telegraph wires suffered badly, and communication with the West was for a time cut off this morning.

More than 100 feet of the west-bound track of the Buffalo Creek Railroad, and over 200 feet of the east-bound track near the junction of South Michigan Street and the Hamburg Turnpike, were washed away by the waves from the lake.

Near the same point about 400 feet of the Erie track, and 200 feet from each of the double tracks were swept away. A dozen or more cars of the Erie line, in the same vicinity, were derailed, and tossed about like a child's playthings by the mighty breakers. At the Erie coal docks the damage was considerable, and many coal cars have been wrecked.

The waves rolled in by the south end of the pier upon the beach, and over into the ship canal.

Superintendent Knibloe of the Buffalo Creek Railway said this afternoon that the height of the waves on the beach was more severe than it had been in ten years before, and that it demonstrated the necessity of the extension of the Government breakwater in the direction of Stony Point.

The steamer Syracuse of the Western Line collided with the tug Elk, owned by the Niagara Falls Paper Company, in the harbor this morning, sinking the latter. The loss to the Elk is $4,000, while the Syracuse was but slightly damaged.

The forty-thousand-dollar side-wheel excursion steamer Shrewsbury, belonging to the Niagara Falls Excursion Company, is beached on the sand at the foot of Genesee Street. Should the high wind prevailing now continue through the night, the boat will be a complete wreck.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 26.—A furious windstorm prevailed here this morning. The wind blew from the southwest at about sixty miles an hour. About 200 feet of the Erie Railway passenger shed, between Second and Third Streets, near Niagara Street, were blown down, involving a loss of over $500. Chimneys and porches in all parts of the city suffered.

Telephone, telegraph, and trolley poles have suffered in the gale. Several large plate-glass windows were blown out. The wind played havoc with the river, and the water rose rapidly. The suspension bridges toss and twist, making it extremely difficult to cross to the Canadian side. Horses fell, and one man had his wheelbarrow blown out of his hands.

Workmen on the piers for the new steel-arch bridge were enveloped in clouds of mist from the falls, which was blown with such force as to actually cut their cheeks and hands. The gale swept over the State Reservation, and mowed down a number of fine trees.

HAD SUNSHINE AND STORMS.

Decided Change in the Weather Occurs in a Short Time at Saratogn.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Saratoga, which is generally ice-locked at this late date, to-day had a novel experience. This morning the thermometer rose to the Spring-like temperature of 62°, and this afternoon climbed three points higher.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon there raged for over an hour a wind and rain storm that, for violence, has never been exceeded in the Adirondacks. Peals of thunder and vivid lightning accompanied the storm to-night.

STORM REACHES NEW-JERSEY.

Buildings and Trees at Hammonton Damaged by Wind.

HAMMONTON, Nov. 26.—A terrific storm struck this place this evening. The rain fell in torrents, and it was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The wind blew at a high rate of speed, tearing limbs from trees and upsetting and unroofing the smaller buildings.

The streets were flooded, and railroad trains were behind time.

CANADA DOES NOT ESCAPE.

The Dominion Swept by a Tornado—Fears Felt for Ships.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 26.—Dispatches from different parts of the country report great damage to property by yesterday's gale.

Buildings were unroofed, fences and trees blown down, and telegraph and telephone wires demoralized. So far no loss of life is reported.

The wind blew seventy miles an hour, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of several vessels supposed to be on the lake.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE CRIPPLED.

Business on the Stock Exchange Dwarfed—Look for Colder Weather.

Local Forecaster Dunn said yesterday morning that, so far as he could learn, the storm in the West was the most severe that had been recorded in several years, and in the evening he said that its full force and the damage that it had done could not be determined until telegraphic communication had been re-established. Wires, he said, were down all over the storm area, and at no time during the day did he receive reports from cities west or northwest of Cleveland and Detroit.

All his reports told of high winds and destructive sleet that covered everything and destroyed much property. He said the cold wave was moving in a northeasterly direction, and might be expected here this afternoon, with a temperature between 25° and 30° above zero.

The wind, as recorded in New-York yesterday, blew at one time from the south at the rate of forty-one miles an hour. Toward night it veered around to northwest, and thence to west, in which direction it was blowing at midnight. Although there were several heavy showers here during the day and evening the rainfall did not exceed .10 of an inch.

At the Western Union office last night no details of the extent of damages caused by the great storm in Northern Indiana and Michigan could be ascertained, owing to the continued crippled condition of the wires. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the wind was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles at hour at Cleveland. The telegraph company was in communication with Buffalo, Cleveland, Toronto, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Memphis, Detroit, New-Orleans, and Indianapolis at noon, and Memphis had a St. Louis connection. Galveston and New-Orleans had St. Louis connections, but those afterward failed, which indicated that another storm of considerable severity prevails in the Southwest.

The Western Union secured a connection through to Chicago over the Fort Wayne route yesterday afternoon, over which it is handling its business. This is probably the only direct connection now operating between New-York and Chicago.

Difficulty in getting quotations from Chicago dwarfed business all day on the Produce Exchange. News seems to have traveled from Chicago by telephone to Toledo, thence by telegraph to Buffalo, where it was relayed for New-York. The effect of such service appeared in sales of 800,000 bushels of grain, against a daily average several times as large, and business practically ceased in the afternoon. Floor rules were suspended half an hour before the usual time for closing business.

At Forecaster Dunn's tall outlook it was said at midnight that, no matter how uncertain the weather might appear to be to-day, a clear Thanksgiving Day might confidently be expected. The way in which the wind was working around toward the west at that hour clearly indicated that, although it would be cold to-morrow, no storm need be thought of.

Owing to the telegraph wires being down, the quotations on Chicago produce failed to reach this city.

BURNED OUT ELECTRIC WIRES.

Street-Car Traffic in Long Island City Stopped in the Rain.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 26.—Street-car traffic in this city was stopped for over two hours to-night. A heavy gust of wind at 7 o'clock blew down a large telephone cable at the junction of Jackson and Vernon Avenues, the cable falling across the electric road wires, burning them out.

The engines at the power house were stopped. At the time, hundreds of people stood in a pouring rain awaiting transportation to Flushing, Astoria, Dutch Kills, Ravenswood, Woodside, and Corona. A large force of men were at once put to work repairing the damage.

Cable Car Knocks Down a Horse.

A cable car on the Columbus Avenue line ran into a wagon driven by Alfred Gistlow at Columbus Avenue and One Hundredth Street last night. The horse was thrown down and the car damaged, but no one was injured.

Many choice pieces in
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
For Thanksgiving Gifts
at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

Aches

And pains of rheumatism can be cured by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing this acid. Thousands of people tell of perfect cures by

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

BURDENED WITH PROTESTS

Republicans Who Object to the Farcical Enrollment.

BEFORE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

In One District the Platt Men Make a Show of Fairness by Throwing Out the Protests Against the Antis.

The farcical Republican enrollment of last Saturday night had a sequel last night when the Committee on Organization of the County Committee met at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street, to hear protests. There was a shower of them. The committee sat until early this morning and did not get half way through its work.

The enrollment was almost wholly made up in Platt's interests by sub-committees of three, appointed under the direction of Platt's lieutenant, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

This Committee on Organization, to which the complaints are now referred, is made up of a Platt majority, and when it gets its work done, it will report to Mr. Platt's county committee, and the Platt enrollment will be protected in a way that will secure success at the primaries on Dec. 10 for Platt. That is the size of the whole business. It is delegates to the State Convention for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention, and delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor next year, that Platt and his men are after just now, and that is why long chances will be taken this year.

Edward Lauterbach and Abraham Gruber were at the headquarters last night superintending the work of the Committee on Organization, which will be quite as farcical in its results as was the enrollment.

The committee itself was at work in one of the inner rooms listening to the complaints privately. This curious Court of Appeals for Republicans was presided over by that eminent political purist, ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is about as close to Platt nowadays as Mr. Lauterbach.

The first series of complaints considered were made the excuse for a fine grandstand play. The Platt men had adroitly arranged it, so that the first complaints should come from an anti-Platt district, and should be made by the Platt men against the Brookfield men, so called. The district was the Fourth, where John J. Collins is the anti-Platt leader. There was testimony to the effect that in several of the election districts of this Assembly District, the rolls were padded, and Tammany men had been called in to aid the anti-Platt men in securing a big enrollment.

One witness said that in an election district in the Fourth only thirty-four Republican votes were cast at the last election, but that more than that number of Republican names were on the list when the enrollment began on Saturday night. He succeeded in getting four Platt names on the rolls, but was attacked by a woman who owned the enrolling place.

Similar evidence was given about irregularities on the part of the anti-Platt men by the friends of J. Levinson, who is the Platt leader of the district. Mr. Collins's friends contended that there had been no irregularities at all in the district. Then came the grand-stand play. This Platt Committee on Organization promptly threw out the protests against the anti-Platt men of the Fourth Assembly District.

It is not at all probable that in this and other Assembly districts the anti-Platt men were altogether blameless, but the simple purpose of deciding against the Platt men in the Fourth was to give the public the idea of fairness. This was the only decision given out last night.

W. H. Huber is the anti-Platt Republican leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District. He has been a Republican for many years, probably ever since he had the right to vote. The Platt enrolling officers were selected by George Hilliard, the Platt leader of the Sixteenth District. Mr. Huber appeared last night with affidavits from about 400 Republicans of the districts, who were refused the right to enroll.

"The test in that district was whether a Republican had voted for W. F. Grote for the Assembly," said Mr. Huber. "If they did not answer promptly that they did, they were shut out."

Grote was the State Democracy candidate who secured the Republican indorsement on the deal by which ex-Inspector Williams got the State Democracy Senatorial indorsement.

Abraham Gruber got into a discussion last night at the headquarters with Major J. B. Hayes as to what had been done in his, Gruber's, district, the Twenty-first. Mr. Gruber summoned J. W. Clarke, an anti-Platt man of his district, to tell what had occurred at the enrolling place of the Forty-third Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Clarke to Mr. Gruber, "you said the fact that a man had worked all day on election day for Tammany and had voted the Tammany ticket did not prevent him from enrolling as a Republican."

"You didn't hear me say that, did you?" said Mr. Gruber to Mr. Clarke.

"I did not say that I heard you say it. It was openly announced that you had said it, and was not denied that night."

Mr. Gruber said that he did not say it, and the Major soothed him.

The Committee on Organization will meet again Monday night.

TESTING THE ARMES CASE DECISION

War Department People Expect to Secure a Reversal of the Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The War Department will file a long brief with the Court of Appeals to-morrow in the habeas corpus suit instituted by Capt. G. A. Armes, the retired cavalry officer, who was arrested by order of Gen. Schofield just before the latter retired from active service.

Capt. Armes won the suit in the lower court, which substantially said that the Secretary of War had no authority over retired officers. Incidentally and more important, it disputed the legality of court-martial trials or the exercise of military justice against an officer in the army.

The law officers of the War Department expect that the case will come up for argument Monday. It is confidently expected that the War Department will win its case in the Court of Appeals, but preparations have been made to take the matter before the Supreme Court, as the law officers would be gratified to have a decision in the matter from the highest tribunal.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The official election returns, to be published to-morrow, show that the Senate of 1896 will be composed of 33 Republicans and 7 Democrats, as against 36 Republicans and 4 Democrats in 1895. The House will have but 239 members, there being one vacancy. This will necessitate the issuing of a precept for a new election to fill the vacancy. Of the 239 members, 182 are Republicans and 57 Democrats. The House of 1895 was composed of 194 Republicans and 46 Democrats.

A New Medical Association Meets.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital held their regular monthly meeting in the board room at the hospital last night. Commissioner Faure presided, and reports from the heads of the various departments were received and acted upon. At the close of this meeting the first meeting of the newly organized Association of Physicians and Surgeons of the various hospitals in the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held, J. West Roosevelt presided.

Governor Returns to Albany.

Gov. Morton left this city for Albany on the Empire State express yesterday morning.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Executive Committee, went to Washington last night.

Prof. Bickmore's Lecture.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History repeated his lecture on "New-York and the Highlands" last night, to a large audience in the lecture room of the Museum.

When Schlatter Comes to New-York
He will find that the only
True Healer
for a Cough or Cold is
RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,
only 60 cts. a bottle and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at
Riker's,
6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

COMMITTED A DOUBLE CRIME

Thomas Colt of Kearny, N. J., Seriously Wounded Miss Plate, and Took His Own Life.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—Arlington Heights, on the east bank of the Passaic River, in the Township of Kearny, was the scene of a double shooting affray this afternoon, which will result in the death of Thomas Colt, who did the shooting, and the possible maiming of Miss Carrie Plate, whose life Colt made a desperate but futile effort to end, before he fired a bullet into his own brain.

He fired three times at the girl, one shot taking effect in her right arm. The second shot struck her at the base of the spine, but her corset steel stopped its course, and it glanced off, making only an abrasion of the skin. The third bullet went wide of its mark. Then Colt turned the revolver on himself, and fired one bullet into his own head, and dropped apparently lifeless on the road.

Miss Plate, who is twenty-five years old, is the daughter of the late Henry D. Plate, who was a cork cutter in Arlington. The family lives in one of the best houses on the heights. It is located on Magnolia Avenue, and the shooting took place about 300 yards from the house. It is believed to be due to unrequited love.

Colt was a photographer, with a place of business at 28 Beach Street, New-York City. Miss Plate sometimes worked for him, coloring photographs. When the shooting took place the man and woman were walking along the street, having just alighted from a trolley car.

Colt became acquainted with the Plate family several years ago. It is said that he was engaged to Miss Plate, and that she recently broke off the match. The young lady's family denied that there was any love affair between the couple. They claimed that Miss Plate's relations with Colt were strictly of a business nature.

ALMOST LOST THEIR TICKET

College Point "Citizens" Filed It Two Minutes Before Time Was Up.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 26.—The coming election of village trustees is causing considerable excitement in this place. Nine tickets have been placed in the field and a lively canvass is anticipated. The last ticket nominated was that of the Citizens' Party, and the nominations were filed just two minutes before the time for receiving them expired.

The delay in filing the ticket was due to a protest raised against it by Michael Jeuch yesterday afternoon. It was well into the night when the managers of the Citizens' Party learned of the protest, and in order to make certain of saving their ticket, they drew up a petition indorsing the nominees and started out to get the twenty-five signatures required by law. Many of the Citizens' Party advocates had retired for the night, but they were awakened and induced to dress and sign the petition. The names had all been secured and an affidavit to file with the petition prepared.

When the managers of the party started out to find the Village Clerk in order to file the petition and affidavit with him, it was close to midnight. After rushing from one place to another the much-sought official was found in a hotel and the papers were placed in his possession, with just two minutes to spare.

NEW-YORKERS ON THEIR WAY HOME

Departure of the Manhattan Day Delegation from Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—Most of the New-Yorkers who came here to celebrate Manhattan Day have started for home. The Brooklyn special train left at 1 o'clock this morning. The Brooklynites will go home by way of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. The special train for New-York, with the Manhattan Day Committee and business men, started North at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mayor Strong remained until the midnight train.

Capt. Lowry called this morning for Mayor Strong, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. McAlpin, and J. Seaver Page, and took them out to the Piedmont Club to breakfast. Mayor Strong remained at the club and the exposition grounds all the afternoon.

There were no ceremonies to-day of an official nature. Atlanta's citizens continued their hospitable entertainment of the New-Yorkers who remained over. All the regular trains bound for the North were crowded, and extra Pullman cars were filled up as fast as they could be put on.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING

John Lafferty Nearly Killed by a Mob at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 26.—John Lafferty of Jackson Street, this city, narrowly escaped lynching this morning. It is said he tried to assault a child named Lizzie Fegan. The girl's mother rescued her daughter before she was injured, and called for help. Two men took charge of Lafferty, and a mob of over 1,000 persons gathered and wanted to hang the prisoner. It took four officers to protect Lafferty while he was being taken through the streets with the crowd after him. The accused man was badly beaten, and his head was cut with a stone, but his injuries are not serious. He was held for trial.

A FUSION MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA

Republicans and Populists to Unite—A Senatorship Involved.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Nov. 26.—A conference of Populist and Republican leaders was held at Alexandria to-day.

A fusion movement was decided upon.

The plan is to unite all the elements opposed to the Democratic administration, give the Populists most of the State offices, and pledge the Legislature to elect a Republican successor to Senator Blanchard.

This Is Truly Pathetic.

From The Fredericksburg (Va.) Star.

We interviewed this morning Mayor Rowe, Sergt. Edrington, Clerk Corbin, Policemen Robinson, Gore, Larkin, and Leavell; Capt. Quinn, Superintendent of Water Works and Clerk of School Board; Treasurer Knox, Commissioner of the Revenue Bowering, and nearly every one we met, but none of them had anything to report, so if there is no news in this evening's paper, it is not the fault of the reporter, but the corporation officials, who, we think, ought to be made to furnish news when solicited to do so.

Bachelors Contesting.

From The Boston Herald.

It is an interesting and impressive fact that both the candidates for Mayor of Boston this year are young, well-to-do, and good-looking bachelors. They are both still in their thirties and can hardly be said to be of the confirmed sort, but they apparently need to be reminded that time flies, and that the longer they wait the less likely they are to enter into that blissful state which every young man ought to share with a wife, if he proposes to contribute his full share to the glory and welfare of our social system.

Dr. Edson Quits the Medical Society.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Monday night, announced his resignation from the County Medical Society. No reason was given.

WARNER MILLER—THEIR GUEST

Talks About Excise at the Republican Club and About What He Thinks Congress Should Do.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was the honored guest of the Republican Club last night, at a pre-Thanksgiving dinner. He sat to the right of Elihu Root, and near by sat Cornelius N. Bliss, John Sabine Smith, and James A. Blanchard.

Mr. Root introduced Mr. Miller in a short speech, referring to him as the bravest man in the Republican Party.

Mr. Miller first spoke of his action at the Saratoga Convention, relative to the excise law.

"With my associations and education," he said, "there was no other course open for me. To be branded a coward requires more courage than to fight. My people looked to me for results, and I could not go home having disappointed them. It has all gone by now, however, and I do not care to allude to it. The party, I trust, has not been injured by what was done.

"As Republicans, we should be greatly encouraged. First, we have the State of New-York by a great majority. Then we have the Senate and Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the Governor, and all the State offices. We are, therefore, charged with the responsibility of everything that is done.

"The last Legislature was not altogether satisfactory. Its work is to be taken up and completed. The new Legislature must do everything possible for reform, especially for New-York City.

"It is a pity that Tammany was not overthrown, but it suffices me to know that the majority of voters are opposed to its régime. I understand 39,000 voters registered and did not vote.

"The great gain above the Harlem is due to the fact that the men of the interior of the State have lost faith in every principle of the Democratic Party. It is ours to hold the supremacy by wise legislation in State and Nation.

"Congress meets next Monday. It lies upon the Republican Party to give the country a revenue sufficient for all its expenses, and a surplus instead of a deficiency.

"There is a rumor that the House of Representatives will refuse to take any action toward drawing up a bill because the President is likely to veto it. This would be pure cowardice, and will be so construed by everybody. To them is assigned the duty of initiating all revenue legislation.

"Even should the President veto the bill I hold that this does not release the House of Representatives from its full duty. Let them draw up a bill providing for all we need, and then if the President vetoes it we shall appeal to the people to decide between us.

"The chief criticism of the Democratic Party is that it is no party, but simply a lot of factions. There are free trade men, tariff for revenue men, free silverites, and gold standard men, all pulling in different directions.

"The Democratic Party does not represent one body of men working for a common principle, and I tell you that nothing holds it together to-day but the name of Democracy.

"When the next convention meets the chances are that the party will break up in small fragments, and let us all pray God that it will."

In conclusion, Mr. Miller prophesied a great Republican victory for next year and the consequent return of good times.

Ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia was the next speaker.

"How to live handsomely on nothing a year," he said was the Democratic financial policy epitomized.

The repeal of the Force bill, he thought, was the true reason for the break in the solid South.

Other speakers were Charles H. Fleet, Judge Deuel, Edmund Wetmore, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

BOY FATALLY WOUNDS HIS SISTER

A Son of Lawyer F. H. Ernst Was Playing with a Revolver.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The young daughter of F. H. Ernst, a New-York lawyer, whose home is in Pelhamville, was shot accidentally this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock by her brother, thirteen years old.

The boy came home from school, and, seeing a revolver lying in a bureau drawer, took it out and began playing with it. He pointed it at his sister and pulled the trigger. It was discharged, and the bullet struck the girl just over the eye and came out at the side of the head. Two doctors said the child could not live.

Mr. Ernst had been in fear of burglars, and had purchased the revolver to protect the house.

A Number of Reconvictions.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Committee of Prison Reform prudently do not adopt the theory that the number of reconvictions is a test of the prison system, and that, tried thereby, it is a failure. They tell us, in point of fact, that there are no reliable statistics to prove whether the proportion of prisoners reconvicted is increasing or decreasing, but they present a return which, for the reasons given in the note accompanying it, is of little or no value, and further, for the reason that it attempts to infer the present tendency from three single years at intervals of ten years—an entirely fallacious mode of getting at the general course of events so fluctuating as convictions and reconvictions. The tenor of the return is to show that the number of first convictions was in 1893 substantially the same as twenty years before, the number in the latter year being, of course, swollen by newly created offenses of a non-criminal type; that the proportion of second convictions to first, and of third convictions to second, is substantially the same, and that after the third the proportion of reconvictions increases, i. e., probably as identification becomes more likely.

The committee says that it is difficult to avoid the belief that the proportion of reconvictions has increased during the last twenty years, and though the belief has no proved foundation, we ought to hope and expect that a larger proportion should be identified as old offenders, for in that particular period the most strenuous efforts have been made to insure the identification of old offenders. The Habitual Criminals act of 1869, the seventh of the series that passed with that very object; there has been an immense increase in the number of detectives employed, whose business it is to know the members of the criminal class, and the transfer of prisons to one authority and their large reduction in number have contributed to that end.

The systematic inquiry between prisons, and in the metropolis the concentration in one prison of the untried and remands from London and parts of the adjoining counties, where they are visited by warders from other prisons and police with a view to identification, have all contributed to swell the number of prisoners returned as previously convicted. If the Bertillon system results in further increasing the identifications, it would be very wrongheaded to say that this increase was due to diminished efficiency in the prison system.

His Neck Broken by a Tow Rope.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 26.—Bert Williamson, a deckhand on the coalboat Tobyhanna, was killed at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western docks this morning, in a singular manner. The boat was being hauled into position, when the rope slipped from the windlass, and struck Williamson on the side of the head, breaking his neck.

He leaves a wife and six children, who reside in Norway.

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Skin
Remedies
Are Pure
Sweet Gentle
And Most
Economical
Because of specific influence, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura Pills, Cuticura Blood Purifier, Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, Cuticura Dear Soap, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Powder, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Paper, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Sponge, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Flannel, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Soap, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Cream, Cuticura Medicated Toilet Lotion

A PARTY WITHOUT A POLICY

No Indication that Congress Will Do Any Important Work.

MISERABLY TIMOROUS AND PARTISAN

Western Republicans Will Not Tolerate a Revival of McKinleyism—Reed Anxious to Avoid Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—None of Mr. Reed's visitors has been able to-day to extort from him anything like an intimation of a financial policy for the Republicans in Congress. He has not added to nor explained his words of Sunday, when he plainly indicated his intention to wait upon the leadership of the President. He is not so frank nor so helpful as he was in his speech of Feb. 4 of this year, when he declared his willingness to support a measure to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off current obligations in certificates bearing three per cent. interest, and so avoid the re-issue of greenbacks and the operation of the "endless chain" to deplete the gold supply.

It is not at all a sure thing that if Mr. Reed should secure the introduction of his bill, which was called "A Bill to Provide for a Temporary Deficiency of Revenue," it would be supported unanimously or even by a majority of the House. If the leader should so manage as to induce half or more of the Republicans to oppose it, even if he voted for it himself, it might fail, as the Springer bond bill failed, with some of Mr. Reed's friends voting against it under the impression that they were pleasing Mr. Reed by voting on the opposite side from that he occupied. Little sincerity or directness ought to be expected from a Congress in which the chief purpose of the leaders will be to avoid doing anything that shall offend any class of Republicans or in the slightest degree help the Democrats.

It already is apparent that a strong Western opposition to McKinleyism or the revival of the McKinley tariff will be developed. About all that the West will sanction in the way of increased tariff rates will be such as seem necessary to them to increase the revenues, including, of course, a duty on wool.

Representative Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa, who has been talking here on the subject of tariff legislation, deprecates the attempt to open a fight for increased tariff rates when the result must be failure. So he advocates increase of internal revenue taxes—more tax on beer. When asked if adherence to Republican "principles" would not require revision of the customs tariff rather than an increase of internal taxes, he said:

"No; not at all. That is only a dictum of McKinley."

"The Republican Party is not committed to any policy which precludes an increase of revenue from internal taxes. The party simply believes in protection.

"The present law is not of a character to join the issue on protection. It presents merely a question of detail."

There is more of this sentiment here than has been expressed. It is shared by other Republicans, who simply say of the work of Congress, that it is to be merely routine—the passing of appropriation bills and uncontested measures of a non-political character. To the McKinley men, of whom there are not a few, it is bound to be a disappointing programme. But it begins to look as if this was to be Reed's Congress and not McKinley's.

Silver Bread Trays of beautiful patterns, New Tea Services, Dessert Pieces, etc.

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EARLY BLACK LETTER BOOKS

Sale of the Pierce Library of Rare Works—Fine Specimens of Printing and Engraving.

The sale of John T. M. Pierce's library was continued yesterday by Bangs & Co. Among the books sold were the following:

Alberti de Eyb's "Margarita Poetica," editio princeps, black letter, rubricated throughout in red and blue, fine copy, folio, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped leather. G. Husner, circa 1470, a very early example of printing from Earl Hopetoun's collection, type resembling Schoffer's, $14.25; "Origenis contra Celsum Libri VIII," Roma, Georgius Herold de Bamberga impressit, 1481, quarto, calf, gilt backs, red edges, scarce and fine production, $9.50.

"Gambiglionibus de Aretio (Angli de) Lectura super Titulo de Actionibus Institutionum Justiniani et de Appellationibus," two volumes in one, thick folio, printed in Roman letters, rubricated capitals, on large thick vellum paper, very fine copy, original monastic binding, neat pigskin back, very rare, circa 1470, supposed to be the first book printed by De Spira, $20; "Juvenalis Satirae cum commentariis Domitii Calderini," Venetiis, per J. de Rubeis, 1475, small folio, fine, tall and clean copy in old French calf, the first edition of Juvenal with the Commentary of Calderini, $8.50.

"Baldi de Ubaldis Lectura Super Decretalium," thick folio, printed in rude Roman type on large, thick vellum paper, splendidly illuminated throughout in red and blue, very fine copy, original monastic binding, pigskin back, neat, of great rarity, the colophon with printer's name in red at end, Mediolani, C. Valdarfer, 1478, $20; "Fasciculus Temporum," autore Wernero Rolewinck, small black letters, curious woodcut views of cities, including one of London, Anam Alamanus, Impressioni paravit, 1486, small quarto, calf, the foundation of Caxton's "Polychronicon," $28.

"The Statutes of Queen Elisabeth," 1589-1601, black letter, limp vellum, $16; a bound volume of tracts by Increase Mather and others, $6.25; Finden's "Royal Gallery of British Art," forty-eight india proofs, London, 1858, $14.50; D. Forster's "British Gallery of Engravings," London, W. Meiller, 1807, fifty-two plates, $11.50; "Froude's England," New-York, 1870, half calf, $14.40, an advance.

"Recollections of Capt. Gronow, 1810-60," limited edition, illustrated, New-York, 1889, $11; Francis Grose's "Antiquities of England and Wales," rich copper plates, first edition, London, 1773, $9.50; and the new edition in eight volumes, $10.

One hundred colored engravings by Heath and others, coarsely satirical, mounted on heavy paper, $22; "Hogarth," from the plates restored, by J. Heath, royal folio, half-red morocco, $20; the works of Ben Jonson, London, T. Hodgkin, 1692, fine copy, $9; "Lingard's England," ten volumes, limited edition, Boston, Estes & Lauriat, 1889, $18; E. Lodge's "Illustrations of British History, Biography," &c., London, 1791, rich portraits, $9.

DEFECTS FOUND IN GUN FORGINGS

Commander Jewell Makes Complaint of the Work Done Under Contract for the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Commander Jewell, the officer in charge of the naval gun factory in Washington, has complained to the Navy Department that there are many defects in the gun forgings which are furnished the service under contract. He states that these defects take the form of splits, some being so fine and short as to be observed with difficulty, while others are from one-fourth to one-half inch in length.

The flaws have usually very little depth, but they seem to be distributed throughout the mass of the forgings, so that, while those observed on one when cut with a tool will disappear, at the next cut, another lot will appear. In some of the larger ones sand or clay has been found, while others apparently contain slag.

The manufacturers contend that these defects are inherent in the process of making the forgings. The employes of the ordnance shops, however, as well as the inspecting officers, claim that some forgings have been received without the complained-of defects. The forgings are supplied by the Midvale Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company. Commander Jewell says that the prominent features of those in the Midvale forgings are that they occur not only singly in great numbers, but also in clusters, and that while taking a cut off the metal removes those in sight, a new lot is developed.

The most serious results of these defects in the gun forgings is shown by an examination of a four-inch gun, which, after 154 rounds, was reported to have had the split in the chamber widened, and new ones developed. The largest of these splits was a quarter of an inch long and deep enough to permit a wax impression of it to be taken. It has been decided to accept the forgings where the splits are widely separated, and do not occur in aggregation.

Darwin's Theory in Majolica.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mrs. Brightwen, in "Inmates of My House and Garden," (Unwin,) a very interesting and tastefully illustrated little book, in which she describes her experiences in taming and keeping birds and animals of different kinds, tells a good story of "unlooked-for intelligence." One day, in the dining room, she was talking to her cook on culinary matters, when the latter suddenly looked up at a majolica plate over the doorway, and said: "That's a mythological subject, isn't it, Ma'am?" Mrs. Brightwen replied that it was. The cook then said: "Is that Pan in the foreground?" Mrs. Brightwen said: "No, but it is a Satyr." "Well," replied cookie, "I was saying the other day to the butler if there were creatures of that sort to be seen nowadays, it would go far to prove the Darwinian theory—wouldn't it, Ma'am?" "History," adds Mrs. Brightwen, "does not record my reply."

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TO LOWER BATTLESHIPS' RAMS

The Special Naval Board Decides that They Should Be Nine Feet Below the Water Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A new feature in battleship construction was authorized today by Secretary Herbert in his approval of a report submitted by the special board of officers, of which Rear Admiral John G. Walker is President, convened to consider plans for the Kearsarge and the other battleship for which provision was made by the last Congress.

The matter upon which the Secretary passed relates to the position of the ram on these vessels. Heretofore the Navy Department has favored the plan of placing the point of the ram five feet six inches below the water line, which was a compromise between the English and the French ideas, the latter placing the ram point on the water line and the British having it eleven feet below, as embodied in the United States battleship Texas, which was constructed on English plans.

Recently, with reference to the two new battleships, Commodore Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, made the suggestion that the ram points should be lowered from the present standard of five feet six inches. The idea met with opposition in the Board of Bureau Chiefs or Board on Construction, and Secretary Herbert referred the matter to the special board. The recommendation of this board that the point be placed nine feet below the water line was approved by the Secretary.

Ordnance officers will not carry out their attack on the typical turret, as was originally planned. The Messrs. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, have protested to the department against the inconvenience to them that would be caused by the use of actual armor in the contemplated experiments. It was intended to build a turret, using real armor plates, so as to surround the attack with all the conditions of service. Only one of the plates was to be fired at. The other plates were to give support, solidity, and shape to the structure.

The Cramps have written the department that this equipment would cause a great delay in the delivery at Philadelphia of armor needed on the battleship Massachusetts. Secretary Herbert has directed that in building this mock turret but one real armor plate be used, that intended for actual ballistic attack.

The other plates will be made of cast-iron, and Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, says they will serve their purpose quite as well as steel armor. The attack will be made first with a twelve-inch gun, and later with a thirteen-inch gun, the projectile used being of the armor-piercing type.

Elected Two Lieutenants.

Company A of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night elected a First and Second Lieutenant in its rooms at the armory, Sixth Street and the Bowery. For First Lieutenant there were two candidates, Patrick M. Horan and Martin Cavanagh. Fifty ballots were cast, of which Horan received 27 and Cavanagh 23.

The vote for Second Lieutenant was more one-sided, William Guiltoyle receiving 42 ballots out of 48 cast. His opponent was John J. Connellan. Both new Lieutenants are old members of the regiment. Guiltoyle having been a member for nearly ten years and Horan for fourteen years. Col. Smith presided at the election.

Loving Cup for Mr. Bovee.

The members of the West Eighty-fifth Street Association, which was formed originally to oppose the passage of a surface railway through that street, met last night at the house of the Secretary, Frederick Beck, Eighty-fifth Street and Central Park West. The meeting was called to present to Christian N. Bovee, Jr., a silver loving cup in recognition of his successful work in preventing the running of the surface line.

Dr. MacArthur Lectures on Japan.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur gave the second of a series of five interesting illustrated lectures on "Round the World" last night in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, under the auspices of the Young People's Association. The doctor lectured last night on Japan. On Dec. 3 the doctor will lecture on Japan. On Dec. 10 on Cairo, Athens, and Rome. On Dec. 17 on Egypt. On Dec. 31 on Palestine.

AS SILENT AS THE SPHINX

Continued from Page 1.

than 168 votes. As only 123 are needed, it would seem from this statement that the Major had no further use for headquarters.

"Why is he buttonholing all the new members upon their arrival, if he has so many votes?" pertinently inquired one of Gen. Henderson's supporters, this afternoon.

Henderson's Fight for the Clerkship.

Representative Aldrich of Chicago, who is in charge of the canvass of Gen. Henderson of Illinois for Clerk, said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that McDowell was bluffing.

"We are more than confident," said Mr. Aldrich, "of our ability to secure the Clerkship for Gen. Henderson. I think in a day or so I shall be able to give figures which will convince the most skeptical that the General will draw this prize. To-day we are claiming 135 votes."

Men who are keeping close watch of the situation say the estimates of both candidates are wide of the facts. It is easy for the supporters of Gen. Henderson to pick flaws in the statements made by the McDowell men. For instance, McDowell claims the vote of the entire Kansas delegation. It is alleged by the Henderson men that five of the seven votes of this delegation are pledged to Henderson.

The Quay Combine.

The Henderson men concede the existence of a Quay combination. This combination, they say, was effected more than a year ago, and there has not been a day since that time that work has not been going on in behalf of the slate. It appears that some of the Minnesota representatives promised to vote for McDowell before they knew that they were lending themselves to a scheme concocted by Quay. Some of the Western leaders are pointing out the disadvantage to their section which might result from the election of the Quay ticket, and this argument is believed to be having considerable effect.

One argument of the Henderson faction which is being urged with much apparent favor is that Pennsylvania should not be allowed to continue the virtual monopoly which it has had upon the Clerkship, covering forty-eight years of the various Congresses. Illinois, thus far, has furnished only two Clerks, and these only served for a single Congress each. The supporters of Gen. Henderson say that up to this time he has refused to enter into any combination relating to the other offices to be disposed of by the House.

A Scheme of Consolation.

It is a part of the gossip of the day that when the Republican caucus shall fix its choice of the candidates for Clerk, the defeated man will be selected for Sergeant at Arms. Gen. Henderson has declared his unwillingness to take this position. Such action by the Republicans would be contrary to the Quay programme, which includes Benjamin Russell of Missouri for Sergeant at Arms. If the Quay combination shall be broken in the nomination for Clerk, it is likely that the other Quay men will be left out in the cold. Close observers incline to the belief that the slate is stronger than its opponents are willing to concede.

Capt. Thomas H. McKee of this city is a prominent candidate for Sergeant at Arms, and has many friends working in his interest. It is conceded that he would make an ideal Sergeant at Arms. He is well acquainted with public men throughout the country, has the confidence of all the leaders, and his selection would give great satisfaction to many people.

A Kentucky Candidate.

Edward Parker of Kentucky is the latest candidate for Sergeant at Arms. He arrived in the city to-day, and opened headquarters at the Ebbitt House.

Mr. Russell of Missouri, the Quay candidate, has been very busy to-day, and professes to be certain of election.

The caucus of Southern members called for Thursday night for the purpose of selecting some candidate from the South to present for office, is the occasion of much talk. It may prove a failure through the refusal of some Representatives to go into it. Some of the North Carolina men are inclined to doubt the success of the movement on account of the number of candidates in the field.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee is here in the interest of Editor Tipton of his State, who is a candidate for Doorkeeper. Mr. Evans thinks the Southern Republicans ought to be recognized.

"That portion of the country which has heretofore been called the solid South," he said this afternoon, "will have thirty-three Republican Representatives in the next House, and that should entitle us to some recognition at the hands of the party."

The candidates for the minor posts are very active. The list will dwindle to respectable proportions by the time the Republican caucus shall meet.

MR. HACKETT IN WASHINGTON.

Report that Platt Sent Him to Speak in Payne's Behalf to Mr. Reed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New-York, reached Washington to-night and registered at the Arlington. He called on Mr. Reed at the Shoreham soon after his arrival, and was closeted with him some time.

He later went to the headquarters of Major McDowell, the Quay combination candidate for Clerk of the House.

Mr. Hackett says that politics has no connection with his visit, but he has made the same remarks on similar occasions and his friends in Washington do not take his statement to-day seriously.

It is assumed, in the absence of a declaration by Mr. Hackett, that he came as the bearer of a message of some sort from Thomas C. Platt.

The fact that he called on Mr. Reed is taken by the gossips to mean that Platt would like to see Sereno E. Payne at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Hackett will remain in Washington to-morrow.

THOUGHT A CHECK WAS A RECEIPT

Miss Jane Cosgrove, New Hyde Park, May Lose $2,000 Because of Her Ignorance of Business.

NEW HYDE PARK, L. I., Nov. 26.—Four thousand dollars was left to Jane Cosgrove of this place by a friend several years ago. The will was in litigation for over a year. One day Miss Cosgrove received $100 and supposed that was all she would ever receive from the estate.

Her interests were being looked after by a lawyer, and some months after receiving the $100 Miss Cosgrove received a check for $2,000, drawn by her lawyer. She was unfamiliar with business methods, and, supposing the check was a receipt, she filed it away with other papers, and it was soon forgotten. That was four years ago.

Miss Cosgrove a few days ago visited Philip J. Christ, Collector of School Taxes. She handed him her bill, and he found the check for $2,000 folded up in the tax statement. He at once called the woman's attention to the value of the piece of paper.

Miss Cosgrove called at the bank on which the check was drawn and ascertained that the lawyer had closed his account there over a year ago. She then called on the lawyer, but he could not give her any encouragement, and now the woman's friends are considering a suit against the attorney to recover the value of the check.

The Rare Art of Enameling.

From The London Daily News.

The rare art of enameling has been pursued with much spirit by one of the classes at the City and Guilds of London Technical College. Several art masters and students from other art schools have gone there to learn the work. Some of those who first took it up are now teaching it in other schools; others have already found remunerative employment. Probably of all the many technical applications of art, this one, to-day (Prof. Silvanus Thompson thinks) affords the most direct road to a profitable career. Several gold medallists and exhibitioners from Kensington and elsewhere joined the class last winter. Some of the students have also been learning repousse metal work in connection with the enameling. At the close of the session fifty-five pieces of work were shown by fourteen different students. This class has become a unique feature of the school.

Organ Made His Death Sure.

A German laborer, who, from papers found in his pocket, is supposed to be John Grath, forty-five years old, of Philadelphia, committed suicide on Staten Island yesterday morning by cutting the arteries of his neck and then jumping into the Kills.

The Anniversary of the Standard Dictionary.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company are celebrating to-day the first anniversary of the completion of their "Standard Dictionary," by putting to press the 90th thousand of this great work. This is a large number of dictionaries to print in a single year. The publishers' mathematician has figured out that, if plied flat one upon another, they would reach nearly seven miles in height; and the printed pages, if laid end to end, would extend over 40,000 miles, one and two-third times around the globe!

But the most significant of the triumphs of the first year of this remarkable dictionary, and the most gratifying to Americans, is the wonderful reception given the work by the most exacting of the linguistic critics in England. Especially is this so when we remember how reluctant, naturally enough, the English are to look to a foreign country for a dictionary of their own tongue. It is something extraordinary for an American work of this kind to elicit words of such enthusiastic praise as those uttered by such scholars of the Oxford University as Prof. Sayce and Max Muller, and well-known scholars of other English universities, and from such journalistic critics as those of The London Standard, Saturday Review, Notes and Queries, Nature, London Times, Westminster Review, Athenaeum, Mark-Lane Express, Scotsman, Liverpool Post, St. James's Budget. The latter closes his critical review with the following superlative indorsement:

"To say that it is perfect in form and scope is not extravagance of praise, and to say that it is the most valuable dictionary of the English language is but to repeat the obvious. The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England."

May the triumphs of the second year of this dictionary equal those of the first; it could not well exceed them.

Another feature of the anniversary to-day is to be the forwarding, from the Pennsylvania Depot for Michigan, of a big freight car loaded wholly with Standard Dictionaries. Large letters on muslin across the sides of the car will tell the public of the contents.

OLD CALIFORNIANS' BANQUET

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Admiral R. W. Meade Presides, and Addresses Are Made by Gen. Sherman's Son and Mark D. Wilber.

Thirty old Californians met last night at Zanghert's, in East Twenty-second Street, at the twenty-second annual dinner of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California. On the walls of the dining room were hung old signs of the early days of California.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, the President of the association, presided, and made the introductory speech. He said:

"I am glad to greet again the members of the Association of Old Californians. It pleases me immeasurably to see you all again.

"I believe that brevity is the soul of wit. I will not talk long.

"Two of our old friends have gone during the last year. They have crossed the great divide. Let us remember them to-night.

"Things are moving more swiftly now than they did in the old days, although we thought them pretty fast then.

"When I was here a year ago I was about to start for the West Indies, and even there I found many things that astonished me—astonished me very much, I may say. Now I will stop. I want to introduce to you the Hon. Mark D. Wilbur, an old forty-niner."

After a ten-minute talk, in which he referred to the part taken by Californians in the important events of the world and in which he spoke feelingly of the old Californian comrades who had gone, P. T. Sherman, the son of Gen. Sherman, was introduced. He said in part:

"Californians have a warm place in my heart. My father, whom you have honored to-night, went to California when a young man. I have been reading some of his letters, written from there to my mother, and in that way know about his life there. He expected to find a place in the Mexican war. When he found that his comrades were fighting, and he had to remain there and take no part, he wrote of his deep dejection and disappointment. He therefore took a dislike to California, but afterward he spoke of it as the place where his heart was. And it is so with you. It was a tough place when you were there, but now, when you are somewhere else, you look to bygone days, and your heart says: 'I love the old days and California.'"

Rear Admiral Meade then told some anecdotes of the old times. Among the other speakers of the evening were Hon. S. B. French, J. J. McClosky, and the Rev. N. Maynard. Among those present were Miles J. Anson, H. B. Riggs, James C. Caywood, Gardner Q. Colton, Charles W. Schumann, J. D. Townesend, Capt. Samuel L. Clapp, C. Washington Colyer, J. M. Pray, Byron Whitmore, Henry Wilson, William A. Hedenberg, and J. J. McClosky, Jr.

Letters of regret were read by Secretary Clark from many members who were unable to be present.

SCHOONER NIGHTINGALE MAY BE LOST

She Left New-York Nov. 1 and Has Not Been Seen Since.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Some little apprehension is felt for the safety of the two-masted schooner Nightingale, Capt. Rich, from New-York for this port. She was last reported passing through Hell Gate Nov. 1, since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is possible that she was blown off her course or she may be anchored in some secluded spot along the coast.

No Invitation Sent to Ahlwardt.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—The statement made in the cable dispatches from Berlin that Dr. Ahlwardt, the German Jewbaiter, was coming to Milwaukee on the invitation of a committee of German-American citizens of Milwaukee, created quite a little stir among that class of Milwaukee people. No such committee, so far as can be discovered, has extended any such invitation, and every one is at a loss to know how the story started.

DISASTER AT OLYMPIA

Continued from Page 1.

rather than by the noise made by the rupturing of the elbow joint, which was a dull sound, not much louder than that made by a plank in falling. The cries of distress at first puzzled many persons, but clouds of steam began to rise through planking and apertures in Forty-fifth Street, excited workmen dashed out of the Broadway entrance of the theatre building, and then the victims, yelling with pain and hideous from faces, bare breasts, arms and hands reddened by scalding vapor and with strips and ribbons of cooked skin dangling from them, began to appear at the sidewalk manholes.

While a dash was made for the nearest fire-alarm box, some cool and ready-witted men caught the unfortunate fellows as they reached the street, calmed them as best they might, and led them to the Olympia Pharmacy, on the west side of Long Acre, where they were properly attended to in the kindest and most sensible fashion, although the ten sufferers occupied the entire store, and their needs demanded quantities of drugs and wrappings from the proprietor and his assistants.

The firemen found no need of coupling a single engine with a hydrant, as there was no fire. Their commander, Chief of Battalion Benjamin A. Gicquel, first thought of the injured, and had calls made for all available ambulances. There were wild rumors of numbers of bodies down in the engine room, and it appeared impossible to reach it on account of the intense heat of the steam which found vent at all entrances to it. Owen McKernan, Foreman of the First Grade of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, heroically ventured in, and was successful.

"The steam was very hot," he said afterward, "but I got down quickly and ducked, so as to be under the worst of it, and found that I could live. I was a little anxious, though, as, in my hurry on leaving quarters I had on one rubber boot and an ordinary shoe. But I went down when they said 'There's some dying there.'

"I felt around until I was in the pit under the driving wheel. The water was scalding. I found the man, Huggins, in the water. He was alive, and I got him to the ladder and up it, and men on the street took him. I went down again, and to the wheel pit. Under the water was the man Wynse. He didn't move, and I pulled him out and got him to the street, as I did the other. I did not suffer very much, and am on duty. Yes, my right foot, on which I had no rubber boot, was a bit scalded, but that is nothing."

Dr. Gustav Scholer of 311 West Forty-eighth Street, who was once a Deputy Coroner, is allowed to have a fire-alarm gong in his house, because of many services rendered in like emergencies. He fixes the time of the accident by the striking of the gong at 9:34 o'clock. He went at once to the Olympia, and is positive that the first ambulance, one from Bellevue Hospital, arrived at precisely 9:55 o'clock.

Dr. Scholer found the injured "all over." Huggins was on the Broadway sidewalk. The skin came off with his clothing when he was stripped, and that on his arms was like a loose glove.

"Just then," said the doctor yesterday, "McKernan came up from where I would not have gone for $2,000 with Wynse. I listened at his heart, and it beat a few times and was still. He had been drowned, but in such a way that, while his face was little scalded and his hands untouched, the flesh of his legs was giving away, from scalding, at the bones. Having made Huggins, who had inhaled steam so that his tongue and mouth were scalded, comfortable, I went to the drug store and helped there."

Ambulances reached the Olympia from Bellevue, Roosevelt, Flower, Hudson Street, New-York, and Presbyterian Hospitals, but their arrival was tardy, in view of the fact that before Chief Gicquel sent out his calls a clerk at the Olympia Pharmacy summoned several ambulances by telephone. He called up the New-York Hospital, and was answered there and given the call for Police Headquarters, with the request that he make his appeal there, although he said the necessity was urgent, as he was among a number of injured men. All the explanation was given by the ambulance Surgeons was that the calls were responded to as quickly as received, and that the alarms must have been muddled.

As soon as the nature of the accident was known at Police Headquarters, Acting Chief Conlin called Inspector Brooks and Sergt. Washington Mullin of the Steam Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Bureau of the Sanitary Company, and sent them to Hammerstein's. With Chief Gicquel, they made an inspection of the engine room. Steam had been cut off and the furnaces drawn. The damage by the bursting of the elbow joint could, in their opinion, be repaired for $100.

As to the accident, all they would say of the cause was that it was due "to a rigid connection, causing the elbow to burst from expansion," meaning that a sudden entrance of steam tried severely an elbow joint too tightly fitted, when it should have been set with due regard for expansion.

It was learned, however, that Sergt. Mullin, as an expert, has no decided theory, and is willing to concede that when the steam entered the elbow-joint connection it found it new

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinee—2:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—One Night in Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CAST'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00. Matinee.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinee in Theatre—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan and Isolde—7:45.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from The New-York Times's thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times building, opposite the Franklin statue, 9 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 200 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. Times.	1894.	1895.
6 A. M.			50
9 A. M.			50
12 M.			50
3 P. M.			50
6 P. M.			50
9 P. M.			50
12 P. M.			50
Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday			50.16
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday			50.16
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year			40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years			42.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Cold Wave.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SPEAKER.

What Mr. Reed has to say as to the policy of the Republican Party in the next Congress must necessarily be interesting. He will be the Speaker of the House and, within certain conventional lines, have the shaping of the course of the majority through his make-up of the committees. Not only that, but he is far and away the strongest man in his party in that body, easily, naturally, and completely its leader. This recognized leadership he owes to ability and long experience and to a certain happy combination of qualities that has secured him at once affection and respect, with a touch of fear in the respect. We have had occasion to criticise Mr. Reed sometimes with severity, but we have always been impressed with the steady growth of his influence, and have enjoyed the study of the man all the more because he stands out against such a weary waste of commonplace in the men about him.

We gave in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning a brief statement from Mr. Reed, not exactly of his view of the future course of his party on the finances in Congress, but of the reason why he does not now care to discuss that course. He said:

"It would be immodest, almost invidious, for Congress to attempt to take the lead in so important a matter. No, my impression is that in the decent decorum that will no doubt characterize its action one would be justified in supposing that Congress will defer any initiation of finance as a topic until the Administration is fully heard from. Under such circumstances you can readily see that nothing can be said now."

This is a reserved and prudent, but by no means evasive, statement. Of course, Mr. Reed will not have to wait long. The message of the President, which will be sent in on Monday, will inform him fully of what the Administration has to say either as to the situation or as to how it may be met. Meanwhile we note with sincere gratification that the next Speaker wholly refrains from the rash and foolish declarations indulged in by Senator Frye and others of his calibre to the effect that the Republicans will pass a bill increasing protective tariff rates and refuse to do anything else. Not only that, but Republican organs of good standing intimate that Mr. Reed in the House and Mr. Allison in the Senate are prepared to "co-operate with Mr. Cleveland" in raising whatever revenue may be required from internal revenue taxes. That would be a sensible and patriotic course. A tax on bank checks, a tax on beer, either or both would be perfectly proper means of raising revenue and would be entirely just. We do not think that either would be unpopular. The tax on beer would, of course, be stubbornly opposed by the brewers and retailers, on whom it would fall, and if either party had to take the responsibility, that would, politically, be inexpedient. But since both parties would share in the measure, the argument from political expediency loses its force.

The particular measure to be adopted is not important. If men like Mr. Reed and Mr. Allison really determine to treat the situation from the statesman's point of view, they can easily come to an understanding, not only as to revenue, but as to the relief of the pressure on the Treasury, by funding a part of the legal-tender demand notes. As we have heretofore pointed out, it is not necessary now to touch the greenbacks, as to which the sentiment of the Republican Party is strong. The Treasury notes of 1890 are a fair subject for the application of the principle of permanent withdrawal, and such withdrawal would be of immense benefit.

We strongly hope that Mr. Reed will use his great influence in the direction of a conservative, manly, and broad policy, which would restore prosperity—an end that the great mass of both parties earnestly wish.

TRINIDAD.

It is satisfactory to observe that Great Britain has offered to submit to arbitration the question of the ownership of Trinidad. If the report be true, the British confidence in the British title must be much greater than any facts accessible to the public about the history of the island would lead anybody to believe. There cannot be any question that the Portuguese discovered Trinidad, and that Brazil succeeded to the rights of Portugal. If the British contention be that Brazil has never made any real occupation, but has left the island a derelict, the contention may be retorted. All that the British have done is to land on the island and hoist a British flag. In the case of discovery, this would be enough. But it is clearly not enough to constitute a claim against the original discoverer.

It is doubtless true that England has use for the island and that Brazil has none. An application to Brazil to dispose of a fuck worthless to her and of value to England would probably have availed to secure either a gift of Trinidad or the cession of it for a nominal price. But the Brazilians have been ill-treated, and very naturally, by the high-handed way in which the British have gone to work in defiance of the Brazilian rights, and Great Britain will very likely have to pay dearly for British tactlessness.

EX-GOV. FLOWER AND THE GOLD RESERVE.

Ex-Gov. Flower is a citizen of unquestioned and steadfast patriotism, and a business man of unusual skill and efficiency. When he presented himself at the Sub-Treasury on Monday with $250 in gold coins and offered them to the distressed Government in return for legal-tender demand notes, he set an example which, if it were followed by a sufficient number of persons and on a sufficiently extended scale, would go far toward relieving any embarrassment now felt or likely to be felt by the Secretary of the Treasury for a long time to come. The difficulties of Mr. Carlisle are largely due to the opposite course pursued by business men of other temper, possibly of other needs, than those of Mr. Flower, who bring legal tenders to the Sub-Treasury and carry away gold, and even ship it out of the country.

Mr. Flower is quite correct in thinking that according to the official estimates there is plenty of gold coin in the country and outside of the Treasury to enable the Treasury to meet all ordinary and extraordinary demands, if only the gold could be got into its vaults. The average amount of gold coin outside the Treasury has been any time these last two years quite enough to exchange dollar for dollar for all the legal tenders, whether the blood-stained greenbacks of the Sherman notes of 1890. At the latest reports there was estimated to be $630,000,000 gold coin in the country, of which about $80,000,000 was in the Treasury, $120,000,000 in the banks, and $430,000,000 somewhere else. Even the amount reported "in circulation" and not in the banks would be at least two or three times as much as would be required to set Mr. Carlisle's perturbed spirit absolutely at rest for the remainder of his term. It is true that we do not know exactly where the gold said to be "in circulation" is, and we have never run across any one who did know; but allowing all reasonable margin for the vagaries of the official imagination, there is plenty of gold in the hands of the people to relieve the Treasury if the holders of it would follow the example of the benignant and patriotic ex-Governor.

But they will not. Mr. Flower himself, in his first essay at the rescue of the Treasury, probably emptied his pockets of such gold as had gradually or recently accumulated. Probably the great mass of those who possess gold have it in strong boxes, and stockings, or "cubby-holes," and not in their pockets, and would require a sterner effort of the will to produce it. That effort they will not make—and for a variety of reasons. In the first place, a very small fraction of them have any definite idea of the gold reserve or the demands on it. Such idea as they have is too vague to produce an efficient impulse. In the next place, if they really believed the Treasury needed the gold, they would hang on to it with a tighter grip and try to get more of it. Finally, the Government having issued a great lot of paper—$500,000,000 in all—which, by law, it compels every man to receive in payment of debt, the people very generally feel that it is the business of the Government to keep it as good as gold without special aid from private citizens—and so it is.

The Government has been forced by the politicians, from no very good motives, to go into the occupation of a bank of issue. It cannot with prudence or decency rely on the voluntary aid of the note holders to keep it solvent. Banking is a well-settled business with definite principles and an established system perfectly understood in all parts of the world, and it cannot be run by relying on the forbearance, or the generosity, or the patriotism, or any other sentiment of great numbers of people, especially if the immediate interests of the people run the other way. Long before Mr. Flower's perfectly well-intended example shall have produced any effect, the Government will be forced either to run its banking on banking principles or to go out of the business.

TROLLEYS FROM CITY TO CITY.

Our exchanges contain many paragraphs relating to projected or completed electric railways between cities in various parts of the country, and a map showing all such lines now in operation or soon to be finished would disclose many electric parallels of steam railways. We have recently explained the situation in Connecticut, where the expansion of electric systems has been checked to some extent by the purchase of electric lines in the interest of the dominant steam corporation. In some parts of the West the paralleling of steam roads has been undertaken on a larger scale. For example, it is announced that the electric road from Akron to Cleveland, Ohio, will be in operation in a few weeks. The distance is about thirty miles, and passengers will be transferred in Cleveland to any of the city lines without additional cost. This road practically parallels a steam road, and the city transfers give it a very perceptible advantage. Moreover, an electric road from Cleveland to Elyria, more than twenty miles, and also a parallel, will soon be finished.

In Massachusetts it is the purpose of the Directors of the Conway Road to extend their tracks to Deerfield, Greenfield, Ashfield, and Plainfield, and to make connection with the line from Greenfield to Turner's Falls. While the proposed extensions will lie partly in districts not well served now by steam roads, they will also affect in some measure the passenger traffic of the Fitchburg and Connecticut River Railroads. It may be noted that work has been begun on an electric line between Norwich and New-London, in Connecticut, which will parallel an existing steam road. We mention these new roads and projects simply as examples, without making any attempt to enumerate all of the interesting and significant movements in this field which are noticed in the press. The growth of inter-urban electric lines promises to be large in the near future.

THE "HOLDING UP" OF LABOR.

During the week and more that the ironworkers on a number of buildings in this city have been "on strike" nothing has been presented showing any justification of their attitude toward their employers. No substantial grievance has been stated and no tangible demand has been made showing the least ground for such a "remedy" as a strike, always to be considered by reasonable workingmen as a last resort. The strike was ordered suddenly, without previous complaint or adequate explanation, and everything indicates that it was a piece of tyranny on the part of that arch enemy of labor, the walking delegate.

It is not to be doubted that the employing firms would have made any reasonable agreement with their men rather than suffer the loss and annoyance of a suspension near the close of the busy season, with a lot of unfinished work on hand in the face of approaching Winter. There is no evidence that their men were dissatisfied or had any desire to stop work. They were "ordered out," and such is the tyranny to which they have permitted themselves to be subjected in the present management of labor unions that they had to go, whether they had any grievance or not, and however much their families might suffer from their idleness. So far as appears, this is a strike ordered by the walking delegates out of resentment for the failure of four years ago, when the Housesmiths' Union was broken up, and for the purpose of "showing the power" of the restored union to compel recognition. The busy time in hastening the completion of buildings was chosen because it would cause the greatest loss and annoyance.

The outrage of this kind of proceeding can only be appreciated by considering who suffers by it. In the first place, the workmen ordered out suffer the loss of wages and run the risk of long exclusion from regular employment. Other workmen whose employment depends upon the continuance of labor on the ironwork of buildings suffer, and the owners for whom the buildings are under construction and who have no control over the terms on which labor is employed by the iron contractors are put to vexatious delay and loss. Those who are expecting to lease and occupy the new buildings have their calculations upset. There is a general "hold-up" of industry and of business within certain limits by the walking delegates, whose motives and methods are not a whit better than those of "road agents."

This is certainly no way to manage labor unions or to conduct the organization of labor for the benefit of workingmen. Such methods have caused vast injury to the industries of this city and driven or kept away both labor and capital. Time and again it has caused losses and increased expense in the building trades, which is a serious check upon building operations and upon all business in the city. The walking delegate has become a nuisance and an enemy to labor and enterprise in this city through this reckless ordering of strikes. His methods make it necessary for employers to combine and resist in order to save their business from destruction. The greatest harm is done to the cause of organized labor, and it is time intelligent American workingmen threw off this voluntary servitude to the arrogant despotism of the walking delegate.

THE COLORADO CIRCUS.

What during the eighteenth century was called a "bubble" or a "folly" and is now commonly known as a boom is in London called a "circus." "The Kafir Circus" is the designation of the London stock market for the excitement produced by the recent developments of the gold fields of South Africa. A Colorado circus, founded upon the recent developments of gold mining in that State, is quite as absorbing, within its own "sphere of influence" as was the South African excitement, and its sphere of influence appears to include the whole State of Colorado. Thus far there have been no new-made "bonanza kings" to afford a rallying point for the enthusiasts, no Barney Barnato, nor even any Coal-Oil Johnny to astonish mankind with his rapid and ostentatious diffusion of newly gotten riches. But it is plain that somebody is reaping a very handsome profit from the enthusiastic desire of his fellow-citizens to grow suddenly rich.

There is commonly a basis of fact for such superstructures of excitement. In this case there does not seem to be any doubt that the basis is very solid and very extensive. It cannot be solid and extensive enough to maintain and justify the speculation which is, or which has been, rising into a higher and higher fever. A new California or a new Australia would hardly suffice for that. But that the yield of the gold mines at Leadville and Cripple Creek has been very much larger than the most sanguine of their owners or promoters expected a few months ago that it could become seems to be beyond question. Leadville has now for a long time mourned its departed boom, and Cripple Creek can scarcely be said ever to have had one. But Leadville is again refreshed, and the first fruits of the boom of Cripple Creek are seen in the preparation to celebrate the sudden prosperity of the place, in the usual Western manner, by a "one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar hotel and opera house."

But it is no more evident that the excitement has a basis than that the basis is inadequate to the excitement. When two million and a quarter shares are sold in a day at the Stock Exchange of Colorado Springs, even if each share be of small value, it is evident that a frightful collapse is in preparation. It is not to be supposed that the victims of the epidemic will for the present pay any more attention to rational considerations than has been paid by their predecessors from the time of John Law. But one or two reflections may be submitted for the consideration of those who are without the "sphere of influence" of the new boom and are thus still accessible to reason.

The most obvious consideration is that mining as it is now conducted in Colorado is a regular and highly organized industry, requiring for its successful prosecution a large amount of capital. When the owner of a claim of the "prospecting" owner finds a promise of large gains, his first care is to apply to those who possess the capital which he needs in order to develop it and to satisfy them that it will repay their advances. In Colorado this means an application to the "Shylocks of the East," and for the purposes of Colorado the East is as much Chicago as it is New-York. If the claim is promising, it is then taken up by a company including the prospectors and the capitalists. If "the public comes in" to purchase the stock of such a company, it is because the men who know more than the public are going out and do not believe that their stock is worth what is offered for it. As the public excitement increases, not only in the market price of the shares of really solid and productive mines increased far beyond their real value, but the promoters of mines that really consist of nothing but scrip and a market among the Temporary Lunatics by whom they are surrounded for what is intrinsically waste paper. The best judges of such investments are the capitalists of the financial centres, and these capitalists see nothing promising in the present aspect of the speculation in Colorado mines. The properties so largely bought in Colorado Springs are not even "listed" in Boston, New-York, or Chicago.

The political results of the boom can scarcely fail to be wholesome. It is true that even in Colorado the "silver craze" has so subsided that the vote of the State is likely to be decided by other considerations than the desirableness of maintaining that half a dollar's worth of silver is, and of right ought to be, a dollar. But the silver craze will disappear all the more rapidly and completely for being succeeded by a gold craze.

MATERIALIZING PROCESSES.

Rogers, the "materializing medium" who was arrested Sunday night, offers a somewhat inadequate explanation of the appearance of a woman named Chadwick in the place of one of his "materialized spirits" in front of his cabinet at the time when a policeman sought to take this "spirit" into custody. After the spirit had been materialized, and announcement had been made that it was the spirit of a young woman named Brocklin, the policeman grasped it firmly and discovered that he had taken into custody a woman fifty years old named Matilda Chadwick, who formerly resided in Brooklyn. Rogers now says that the ghostly form which appeared was really the materialized spirit of the Brocklin woman, and that when it was touched by the rude hand of an unbelieving policeman the spirit at once departed to the spirit world, leaving Mrs. Chadwick in its place.

This resembles explanations made by other materializers who have been disturbed by skeptical persons. A few months ago there was much excitement in Australia over a disturbance at a séance in Sydney, where a female medium—we think her name was Mellon—had materialized the spirit of a little girl. This spirit was grasped by a muscular skeptic, and when the lights were turned up he found that he had captured Mrs. Mellon, the medium. She was dressed in the clothing of a little girl, was disguised by a mask, and had been walking on her knees in order that she might seem to have the stature of a child. It had been supposed that she was sitting in the cabinet in a trance.

We recall her explanation because it was regarded as satisfactory by a Judge of the highest court in New South Wales, Sir William Windeyer, and other prominent residents of Sydney. She asserted that when the spirit was touched by the hands of the unbeliever she "seemed to rush into" the form of the child from her chair in the cabinet, the spirit departing to its proper sphere. It was pointed out that she had left her stockings and shoes in the cabinet, whereupon she explained that, as the materialization or merging process was not completed when she "rushed into" the place occupied by the spirit, her feet and ankles were so attenuated that stockings and shoes fell off. But she did not explain why she clung to the mask and wig that were found upon her.

If it is the proper thing for the materialising medium to "rush into" the form of the materialized spirit and thus to take the place of that spirit when it is touched rudely by profane hands, then Rogers himself, and not Matilda Chadwick, should have "rushed into" the ghostly tenement so suddenly vacated by "the spirit of Kate Brocklin" last Sunday night. Rogers does not explain how it happened that the spirits selected Mrs. Chadwick to serve as a substitute and permitted him to remain in the cabinet. Nor does he account for the fact that the materialized grave garments and blonde wig did not melt away into thin air and disappear with the departing spirit of the Brocklin woman.

We do not overlook the explanation made by Mrs. Chadwick, which is that she had been hired by Rogers at the rate of $5 per séance to personate materialized spirits; that she walked into the cabinet through a door and then exhibited herself before the curtain in various costumes and disguises provided for her by Rogers; sometimes prompted by the medium's wife and sometimes inventing the messages which she delivered to believers in the circle. That is an explanation which has merit; it is true, but it is extremely prosaic, and the explanations offered by such mediums as Rogers and Mrs. Mellon and others whom we might name are more interesting to the curious and tend more directly to promote the gayety of nations.

Would a jury of women have found Chadwick guilty? Doubtless its own admissions on the witness stand would have prejudiced them against him. Women jurors would have decided that he was a sinner. But would they have found him guilty of the graver offence on Miss Ada's testimony? What would have been their probable conclusion about that young woman after she had sworn that in her capacity as book canvasser she had called at Chadwick's decided gentlemanly at 9 o'clock in the morning, and, although she found him in his bathrobe, was persuaded to enter and enroll his subscription to her book? As to whether women jurors would have considered it more probable that Miss Ada was committing perjury, or that the numerous witnesses who testified in behalf of the defendant had entered into a conspiracy of false swearing is of less consequence, for so to that they might have reasoned precisely as the male jury appears to have reasoned—if it was reason. But the judgment of twelve matrons upon the conduct and testimony of Miss Barkans and Rogers would possess high jurisprudential interest.

"We must confess," says The London Saturday Review, "that neither the matter nor the manner of Lord Dunraven's statement inclines us in his favor." This can hardly be called a vigorous summing up of the case, but it will serve.

Writers of novels have often complained that they must work in direct competition with the dead as well as the living, and artists in other lines of endeavor have occasionally raised the same mournful cry. Now the report comes from Paris that newspaper men are to suffer from the same terrible form of rivalry. A journal called the Evocation is soon to be started there, whose editorial force will include Dante, Spinoza, Comte, Hypatia, Marcus Aurelius, and "several androgynous scons," whatever they may be. A mediumistic person, the Viscount Robert Fontenay de Lafare, has persuaded all these and many other famous people to join his staff on terms not stated, but which, as no reference is made to salaries, are undoubtedly on the "art for art's sake" principle, and therefore likely to demoralize existing rates to a most deplorable degree. It remains to be seen whether the innovation will succeed with the public. If it does, the outlook is indeed gloomy for journalists who have gas bills and rent to pay, and who occasionally buy food and clothing. The duties to be performed by each member of M. de Lafare's staff do not appear in the prospectus, but probably Hypatia will attend to society matters, Comte to the financial and commercial departments, Dante to the foreign news, and Spinoza to unconfirmed rumors of the important-if-true variety.

SALT LAKE CITY PUNCH

Sugar, Lemons, and Rum, Certainly, but No Water.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In a note upon the Utah election I ventured the opinion that a strong belief in protection derived from the teaching of Brigham Young greatly influenced the votes of the people. Your Salt Lake correspondent, in his letter, published in The Times this morning, takes exception to this, and goes into a labored argument to prove that the motives of the prophet were not political. That does not alter the fact that he was an out-and-out protectionist, and a most consistent one, too, as he believed in the independence of Utah as against the United States, as well as against the rest of the outside world. It does not matter at all what his motives were; his people believed his teachings on this subject, as well as upon all others; so when the Church party and the Liberal party both came to an end as organizations, and were merged in the Democratic and Republican Parties, the appeal of the latter to their old-time prejudices must have had no inconsiderable influence. The writer of this letter in attempting to disprove my statement that "the Democrats counted largely for success on the fact that Mormon persecutions had emanated from Republican Congresses" ends by corroborating it. I fully agree with him in what he says on the influence of George Q. Cannon in the Church and among the people, but even this notorious trickster was obedient to the order of his nominal superior in not preaching politics from the pulpit, while he used the privilege which so many other politicians claim of lying from the platform. Your correspondent thinks that I am deceived "with regard to the Republican promises as to wool, free coinage, and so on." Well, I did a little electioneering in that region myself, and came constantly in contact with those arguments. It was my endeavor to rebut them, and I did so with more or less success, excepting on one occasion, when I came to grief, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge it. I was addressing a large audience, and on coming to the wool question I made use of an illustration which I thought would commend itself to the habits of my hearers. "Free wool," I said, "will advance the price of domestic wool. The demand for a manufactured article increases the demand for all its ingredients. Many cloths and carpets require an admixture of foreign and domestic wool; so the more foreign wools used the more domestic wool will be needed. Take punch, for example. To make it, you require lemon, sugar, rum, and water—" Here I was interrupted by a shrill voice from the lower end of the hall with—"Oh! h—; we don't want any water with ours!" After giving the audience time to cheer the critic and to hoot at me to their hearts' content, I changed the subject. JOHN CODMAN.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1895.

"Tristan and Isolde" To-night.

The long-looked-for production of Wagner's opera will be given to-night in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The opera is a long one and, in consequence of its length, the performance will begin at 7:45 instead of 8 o'clock. The following is the cast of characters:

Tristan	Jean de Reszke (First appearance in German opera.)
Kurwenal	Signor G. Kaschmann (First appearance here in German opera.)
Melot	De Longpres
Hirt	Mlle. Mirsalis
Marke	Ed. de Reszke (First appearance in German opera.)
Brangoes	Mlle. Marie Brema
Isolde	Mme. Nordica (First appearance here in German opera.)
Conductor	Anton Seidl

ART NOTES.

—It is impossible to escape the early Winter exhibitions in these days, but where can with the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons form an exception to the rule. Here at their Fifth Avenue shop are not a few interesting examples of the school now entering so much popularity and differing somewhat from the usual portrait pictures seen with so much frequency. A curious phase of this limited Court dare of the day is the desire that is felt to paint subject as John Hoppner, R. A., entitled "The Meeting of Prince George of Wales and the Famous Mrs. Fitz Herbert." The royal personage is dressed in one of those "creations" of the time that sometimes brought forth admiring compliments from the farthest reformers, and, with shed lip and stock appearance, condescends to receive the attentions of the fair charmer who presses his hand with becoming humility, conscious of the unequaled consideration she is receiving. Unconsciously the artist has portrayed a wonderful picturesque of his times. It is to be evident there is a bit for every taste, for in addition to the fair Mrs. Fitz Herbert could have inspired the painter, even with the beautiful Mrs. Fitz Herbert as an accessory to the composition. There is an exquisite portrait by Romney, in early one, that will be found interesting from the fact that it is painted in the drawing to a greater extent and is modeled with more surety, and on this at no loss of strength. William Collins, R. A., an old-time painter of coast scenes, and landscapes as well, is here with a bit of sea and shore, pleasant and agreeable in tone and more or less interesting. By Edwin Nichol there is one of his sentimental Scotch, thoroughly English scenes of local country life that has so often painted, and that have brought him much financial success in times gone by. This will an exquisite little Alma Tadema. Delicate framed in an original design, makes an interesting collection.

—At the gallery of L. Grist Delmonico, an important picture by George Morland has recently attracted much attention and found a purchaser in Mr. E. H. Warren of Philadelphia. It is a large example, and in the best manner of the well-known Englishman. The painter, whose unfortunate history is so full of sadness and whose bitter struggles against dire poverty, his own intemperance, and a lifelong load of debts make him a pathetic figure, has rarely been seen to better advantage than in the present work. The subject is one of which he was very fond, and which he did with sympathetic ability. It is entitled "The Coming Storm," representing a wind-swept heath, through which a path winds, along which rides a farmer astride of a powerfully built white horse. A dog trots faithfully behind, and, to the right, under the friendly shelter of an oak tree, sits a group of gypsies. There is fine feeling of the movement of air and action in sky and landscape. Fits Thaulow, the Norwegian, has two capitally painted, breezy, colorful pictures, frankly brushed in and well understood. There is an important Charles Jacque, low in key, and interesting in arrangement. Modern men of all kinds are here, and the galleries present an attractive appearance.

—"Pittsburg, we are told," says The Philadelphia Ledger, "is severely exercised in its mind over the subject of the nude. In this respect Pittsburg is treading in the footsteps of other more or less enlightened centres which have strayed from the primrose path of commerce to strive laboriously to scale the bleak sierras of art. Among the numerous things which Mr. Carnegie has generously given to the art treasures of the city is a set of plaster casts containing such world-renowned statues as 'Antinoüs,' 'Apollo,' 'The Laocoön,' 'Venus of Milo,' 'Discobolus,' 'The Crouching Venus,' 'Thorn Extractor,' 'Apollo Belvedere,' 'The Dying Gladiator,' 'Minerva,' and 'Hermes.' The Trustees of the Carnegie Library voted to allow a moderate, though unusual and unfamiliar, amount of drapery to be added to these statues. Their action has not met with the approval of the public, whose feelings they wished to protect, and a controversy is the result."

—Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker has gone to Paris, where she will take a studio and execute her ten-thousand-dollar commission of the Frémont statue. Her assistants will come from the Rodin studio, the great French sculptor being a great admirer of Mrs. Huneker's work. He has predicted a great future for the "first American sculptress in Paris," and he will take a personal interest in all that is done.

—Apropos of the bronze historical group that has been given to the City of Newark, N. J., by the son of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, and which will be unveiled on Thanksgiving Day in Lincoln Park, the Right Rev. Dr. John Williams, Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, Chancellor of Trinity College, &c., in a recent letter to the donor says:

"An inscription of the last stanzas of your father's beautiful National hymns, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' and 'My Native Land,' upon the marble pedestal of the bronze historical group you are about to present to the City of Newark, N. J., would not only be a graceful tribute to your father's memory, but would also give a National as well as local value to the gift." The Bishop's suggestion will be carried out.

—At the Autumn exhibition of the Art Institute at San Francisco, which opened on the 14th, there are among the many works shown two Murillos loaned by C. P. Huntington. They are ecclesiastical pictures, one being "St. Francis d'Assisi" and the other "St. Gregory." Both are adorned with the cherubs which must have been so dear to the great Spanish painter's heart, since he uses them so freely in his canvases, and both are works that are well known.

—Members and students of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts will hold their sixth monthly reception on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, from 4 until 6 o'clock. An interesting loan collection of pictures will be a feature of this month's entertainment. A young woman in Greek costume will pose for the sketch class, and all present will be invited to sketch.

Sunday Amusements and Rowdyism.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In to-day's edition of your valuable paper, I, as a native of Germany, felt particularly interested in an interview your reporter had with Mr. William Steinway. I can only indorse all he said, especially when he pointed out the quiet enjoyment a mechanic or laboring man with his family has in Germany, even on a Sunday at a concert or in a garden, with beer as an incident, but not as a main object. When speaking of the rowdyism here and the bane of treating, which he seems to think will prevent the introduction of a similar custom here, I regret that he forgot to consider how unseemly behavior and foul language are prevented and controlled by the public, as all such amusements are in the open, not behind screens and shades, as here. I have great faith in the influence superior manners exert over roughness and the control of the public eye. As proof I may mention the disappointment those underwent who before the Central Park was laid out were croaking and prophesying that the rowdies would demolish every flower as soon as set out. They did not do it, but, controlled by the public, learned not only to respect the improvements, but even to enjoy them. A similar effect I expect from the adoption of open-air amusements, even on Sundays. Even liquor stores could be much improved by being thrown open without shades or screens behind which the sneaking boys are made into rowdies. They would think twice before they entered, if they knew that their parents and the public in general could see what they are doing there.

A. C. Kuhn.

Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1895.

TURKISH REFORM SCHEME

Appointment of Several Judicial Inspectors Is Announced.

MISSIONARIES GUARDED AT BITLIS

Leading Mussulmans Mortified at the Sultan's Letter to Salisbury and Armenian Revolutionists Planning Riot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The appointment of several judicial inspectors under Article 19 of the Reform Scheme is announced.

The article under which these appointments are made provides that Judicial Inspectors, whose number shall not be less than six, and who shall be Mussulmans and non-Mussulmans, in equal number, shall be intrusted with the duty, in each vilayet, of accelerating the judgment of all cases pending, and of supervising the condition of the prisons, in conformity with the provisions of the second chapter of the law on the formation of civil tribunals.

The inspections shall be made at the same time by two Inspectors, one a Mussulman, the other a non-Mussulman.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs, under the date of Nov. 25:

"A telegram from Bitlis says that the American missionaries there are fully guarded against danger, but are unable to leave their houses. They, therefore, request the presence of an American Consul. There is no safety in Van, and this fact makes removal from their present quarters doubtful.

"A telegram from Harpoot says that the mission houses which were burned there recently were set on fire separately in the presence of the Turkish soldiers. The mission college and academy were saved. The loss of missionary property amounted to $88,000.

"Leading Turks in Constantinople express themselves as mortified at the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury. No permits admitting additional guard boats into the Dardanelles will be issued for the present. The demands of the powers for such permits will be insisted upon by the powers, nevertheless. The foreign diplomats will hold another meeting to-day, at which this question will doubtless be discussed.

"The Armenian Hunchagists, or revolutionary committee, in Constantinople, are planning another riotous demonstration."

SECOND GUARDSHIPS WANTED.

Powers Decide to Press for Immediate Granting of the Firmans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—At a meeting of the representatives of the powers, held here to-day, the question of the Sultan's procrastination in issuing his irades for the addition of a second guardship for each of the powers was discussed.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it is generally believed that if the diplomats' demand for a second guardship shall be refused by the Sultan, a serious decision will be taken.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the meeting decided to press for the immediate granting of the firmans. He adds that the Sultan's message to Lord Salisbury has aroused bitter indignation. Moslems consider that in sending the message he lowered the dignity of the Caliphate.

At the present moment the empire is virtually governed by a low-born Arab, Izzet Bey. The educated population sees, with disgust, the Sultan sending deprecating messages to foreign Courts, and attributes his action to Izzet Bey's influence.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the Ministers' report on the guardship demands, which was sent to the Sultan, was returned yesterday for revision, accompanied by a memorandum from the Sultan's first Secretary, which stated that his Majesty feared that the arrival of six warships would encourage the Armenians to renew the disorders.

The Ministers yesterday again debated their report, and came to the conclusion that no reason could be seen for the Sultan's fears. They again recommended compliance with the demands. Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, sought an audience with the Sultan to-day, with a view to persuading him to sanction the firmans, but he was not successful.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF TURKEY.

Long List of Provinces Wherin No Disorder Occurred in Three Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Aintab having wounded one soldier and four Mussulmans, a few more troubles occurred in that city. The advices according to which there is no security at Tcharoum and at Singhourli are absolutely false.

"The authorities of Tocat have taken the necessary steps for the discovery and the restitution to the owners of all articles robbed in certain villages, and, excepting a few incidents of little importance that took place at Marash, the tranquility is perfect in the Province of Aleppo.

"No disorder whatever occurred since Nov. 23 in the Provinces of Sivas, Angora, Moussoul, Kastamouni, Syria, Scutari, the Islands of the Archipelago, Adrianople, Aidin, Tripoli of Africa, Hedjas, Hudavendigiar, Crete, Yanina, Erzeroum, Yemen, Kossovo, Trebizonde, and Salonica, and in the Sandjaks of Tchataldja, Jerusalem, and Ismidt."

Cruiser Minneapolis Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The cruiser Minneapolis is practically ready to start for Smyrna, Asia Minor. It was said at the Navy Department to-day that if the weather cleared, the Minneapolis would probably begin her long voyage to-morrow. She is now at Newport News, Va.

Black Sea Military Ports Active.

ODESSA, Nov. 26.—Great activity is being displayed at the Black Sea military ports. Warships are taking on board coal, provisions, and munitions. A number of naval officers from St. Petersburg have arrived.

Banquet to John Hare of the Garrick.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A banquet was given to-night to John Hare, the well-known actor and manager of the Garrick Theatre. The Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, occupied the chair. The Duke of Beaufort, the Lord Chief Justice, and many aristocrats and art notables were present.

Chinese Destroy a French Mission.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Globe says that the Chinese natives have destroyed the extensive French mission at Luih Siang, in the absence of the French gunboat, which is usually stationed in that vicinity.

Scab in Sheep Brought from Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The sheep brought here by the British steamer Scotsman, from Montreal, have been found to be infected with scab, and an order has been issued that they be slaughtered.

Bayard Calls at Hornby Castle.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, has gone to pay a short visit to the Duke of Leeds at Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Shocks of Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning shocks of earthquake were felt here and at Chalcos, Livadia, Thebes, and Corinth.

Petition for Wilde a Failure.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Emile Zola has refused to sign the petition for the release of Oscar Wilde from prison, and most of the other litterateurs who have been approached on the subject have either declined or returned ambiguous replies. It is likely, in consequence of these rebuffs, that the idea of an international petition of writers for Wilde's release will be abandoned.

GEORGE EDWARD DOBSON DEAD.

Writer of Many Valuable Works on Natural History and Science.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—George Edward Dobson, F. R. S., died to-day.

George Edward Dobson was born at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, Sept. 4, 1844. He was educated at the Royal School of Enniskillen and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated as B. A. in 1866. He was First Senior Moderator and First Gold Medalist in Experimental and Natural Science; Gold Medalist of the Pathological Society, M. B., M. Ch., 1867; M. A. and member of the Senate of the University of Dublin, 1875; F. R. S., 1883; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the Biological Society of Washington, 1884.

He entered the Army Medical Department in 1888, and retired in 1888. He was the author of the following works: "Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera," 1876; "Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the Collection of the British Museum," 1878, a complete natural history of the order, the first published work of the kind on any of the orders of mammalia;) "Monograph of the Insectivora, Systematic and Anatomical," 1883. (In this work the systematic zoology and anatomical structure of the species are, for the first time, concurrently investigated.)

He was also the author of sections "Insectivora," "Chiroptera," and "Rodentia" in the article "Mammalia," and of the articles "Mole," "Shrew," and "Vampire" in the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; "on the Respiration of Indian Fresh Water Fishes," 1874; "on the Digastric Muscle, Its Modifications and Functions," 1882; "On the Homologies of the Long Flexor Muscles of the Feet of Mammalia," 1883, and of numerous other papers on zoology and comparative anatomy contributed to various British and foreign scientific journals.

SIR HENRY F. PONSONBY BURIED.

Members of the Royal Household Attend Ceremony at Whippingham.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The burial of Gen. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, late Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to her Majesty the Queen, who died at Osborne cottage, Cowes, Isle of Wight, Nov. 21, took place at Whippingham this afternoon in the presence of the principal members of the royal household.

Count Eulenburg, Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Court of Germany, was present on behalf of the German Emperor. A memorial service was also held in London, which was attended by the Prince of Wales.

WILHELM PRAISES SULLIVAN.

A Successful Production of "Ivanhoe" in the Royal Opera House.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" was produced to-night at the Royal Opera House. The Emperor and Empress occupied the royal box. A large and fashionable audience was present.

At the conclusion of the opera the Emperor summoned Sir Arthur Sullivan to his box and congratulated him upon his work.

Inverness Council and Vanderbilt.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Truth will to-morrow say that the Inverness County Council at its last meeting discussed an odd letter from W. K. Vanderbilt, who is the lessee of Lord Lovat's deer forests, refusing to pay the county assessment imposed in respect of tenancy. The Council decided to take the usual steps to recover the amount of the assessment.

Scheremetieff Called to the Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that Gen. Scheremetieff, Commander of the Army of the Caucasus, has been hastily summoned to St. Petersburg. It is believed in connection with the condition of affairs in Anatolia, and the threatening attitude of the Kurds on the Russian frontier.

Grand Duchess Olga Christened.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The Grand Duchess Olga, who was born Nov. 15, was baptized with the usual ceremonies to-day at the Tsarskoe Selo Palace. The ex-Czarina, mother of the Czar, and other members of the imperial family acted as sponsors. Salutes were fired in honor of the occasion. The town was handsomely decorated, and at night was brilliantly illuminated.

Inquiry Court for Admiral Gervais.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A Cabinet council was held at the Palace of the Elysée this morning, at which it was decided to summon Admiral Gervais to appear before a court of inquiry in connection with the grounding near Salins, Isles de Hyères, of the warships Formidable, Admiral Courbet, and Admiral Baudin of the French Mediterranean Squadron.

Venezuela Affair Still Undecided.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Prime Minister Salisbury has not yet replied to the memorandum of Mr. Olney, the American Secretary of State, on the Venezuelan affair. The Foreign Office declines to state whether the reply will be transmitted through Ambassador Bayard or Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington.

Indemnity to Tehessa Concessionaries.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Le Matin calculates that 2,000,000f. indemnity is due the British concessionaries of the phosphate deposit at Tehessa, Algeria. An official report on the matter states that the profitable working of the deposits depends upon ability to compete with American phosphates.

The New Burgomaster of Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Brussels saying that M. de Mot will succeed to the Burgomastership resigned by M. Buls because of the Socialist majority in the Municipal Council.

A Remarkable Diamond Mined.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 26.—A remarkably beautiful diamond weighing 655 carats has been found at the Jagersfontein Mine, in the Orange Free State.

Alexandre Dumas's Case Hopeless.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The physicians in attendance upon Alexandre Dumas announced this afternoon that they entertain no hope of his recovery.

Pope Leo XIII. in Better Health.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The condition of the Pope is much better, under the influence of milder weather.

Pitt at Play.

From Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope.

Mr. Pitt liked practical fun, and used to riot in it with Lady Hester, Charles and James Stanhope, and myself. Once we were resolved to blacken his face with burned cork, which he most strenuously resisted; at the beginning of the fray a servant announced that Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool desired to see him on business. "Let them wait in the other room," was the answer, and the great Minister instantly turned to the battle, catching up a cushion, and belaboring us with it in glorious fun. We were, however, too many and strong for him, and, after ten minutes' fight, got him, down, and were daubing his face, when he said, "Stop, this will do. I could easily beat you all, but we must not keep those grandees waiting any longer." His defeat was, however, palpable, and we were obliged to get a towel and basin of water, and wash him clean before he could receive the grandees.

Being thus put in order, the basin was hidden, and the two Lords were ushered in. Then a new phase of Mr. Pitt's manner appeared. Lord Liverpool's aspect is well known, melancholy, bending, nervous. Lord Castlereagh was a model of quiet grace and strength. What was my surprise to see them both bending like spaniels on approaching the man we had just been maltreating with such successful insolence of fun. But Mr. Pitt's instant change of manner and look entirely fixed my attention. His tall, ungainly, bony figure seemed to grow to the ceiling, his head was thrown back, his eyes as if reading the heavens, and totally regardless of the bending figures near him.

WOULD HAVE CUBA FREE

Big Mass Meeting in Behalf of the Island Patriots.

MUST HAVE LIBERTY, SAYS MR. DANA

The Editor Arouses Much Enthusiasm —Congressman Sulzer Would Recognize the Cubans as Belligerents—The Other Speakers.

The heavy rainstorm last evening did not prevent the Cubans in New-York from flocking in hundreds to the mass meeting in the Cooper Union at 8 o'clock. They filled all the seats and thronged eagerly up and down the aisles, while several hundred who could not find chairs massed themselves against the walls round the big hall.

Nor did the dripping umbrellas and mackintoshes dampen the enthusiasm. The women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their gloved hands, while the dark-skinned men, Cubans nearly all of them, stood on the chairs, threw their hats into the air, and finally, when all the ordinary modes of expression were exhausted, turned and fell upon each other's neck.

A brass band played sad Cuban hymns and lively national airs alternately until the meeting began. The platform was adorned with flowers and the flags of the South American republics. In the middle of the platform was a fine statue of José Marti, the dead hero of Cuban liberty, and above it gleamed the coat-of-arms of free Cuba.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the José Marti Club. Charles A. Dana was in the chair. Others on the platform were the Rev. Thomas Ducey, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Congressman-elect James J. Walsh, Justice Van Wyck, Lawson N. Fuller, John E. Milholland, Henry Lincoln Winter, and Samuel Gompers.

The chairs rattled and the platform shook with the applause of the great audience when Henry L. Winter, the chosen representative of the Marti Club, rose to introduce the Chairman of the evening. "The most constant friend Cuba has ever had," he said, as soon as he could be heard, "whose eloquent voice and classic pen have ever been employed in behalf of suffering Cuba, and whose ardor has not diminished with the venerable crown of gray hairs that has come to him, but is as strong as it was twenty-five years ago," Charles A. Dana then addressed the meeting.

"My friends—Cubans, and Americans," he said, "the warmth of your reception overwhelms me. I feel that I have done nothing to earn such confidence and such sympathy, but I know that it is not any personal feeling that causes this, but the feelings of hope for the liberty and independence of the fairest isle of the earth.

"Enthusiasm, though very beautiful, is not of great value unless it advances the solemn mission of humanity—freedom, liberty, and order for every man on God's footstool.

"My friends, it was one of the pieces of great good fortune that have marked a career not short that I knew José Marti. I knew him intimately. He worked with me side by side. I gathered inspiration from the ideas that flashed for ever from his unquenchable soul. He was a man of genius. He was a man of conviction, a man whose sympathy went over the whole range of humanity. He sought for all what he sought for himself—liberty, freedom, and order.

"He died worthily in the cause dearest to his heart, and we, who have come here to-night to recall his character and to admire his qualities, may well be content to gaze upon his grave and to feel that he did not perish in vain. He only perishes who follows such ideas as he did.

"And that grave of Marti, though it seems to mark the failure of his greatest aspirations, is only a mark along the roadside to glorious liberty.

"For my part, I can say that wherever liberty is sought or there is my country, and wherever a hand is raised or a blow struck to secure the freedom of a people, there is my heart enlisted and all that I can render shall be rendered.

"The freedom of Cuba is a cause that interests all mankind. It is a cause that especially interests all Americans. It is on the American continent the last foothold of mediaeval despotism. It is the last dungeon in which the effort is perpetuated to imprison the human mind and to oppress the energies of man.

"I cannot share the animosity that is felt by so many of my friends toward Spain. She did not make herself. She has inherited the despotic practices of the past, and, what is more, she has inherited poverty."

The reference to Spain's poverty was received with shouts of derisive laughter.

"Where can she go for the money to maintain her antiquated system? She goes to the productive soil and the divine skies of Cuba. But poverty cannot justify oppression, nor the wholesale plunder of that beautiful island by which Spain seeks to supply her own necessities.

"No! Cuba must be free!" cried the speaker, amid deafening applause and waving handkerchiefs, "and Spain must be reduced to a system of forced economy."

Mr. Dana sat down, while the cheering which succeeded his vigorous words lasted for several minutes.

William Sulzer, member of Congress, was the next speaker: "Let me say, first of all," he said, "that I welcome this opportunity to express my sentiments regarding the freedom of Cuba, the cause of the Cuban patriots, and the position on the question this Government should take. What I say here to-night, I say from deep convictions, after mature deliberation, and as an American citizen; and all that I say here I will stand by in the halls of Congress, as an American representative. As Patrick Henry said: 'I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, I cast my lot on the side of liberty and freedom.'

"It is a proper and fitting that on this memorable occasion a tribute should be paid to the memory of José Marti. He was a brave and noble man, generous, magnanimous, and patriotic. He did not live in vain, and by his death he has done more for Cuban independence than he could by living. The world is better because he lived, and Cuban independence is nearer and surer because he died. As the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, so the blood of the patriots is the seed of freedom, the liberty, and the perpetuity of their country.

"The spirit of Cuban patriotism is unbroken. The story of her trials, her troubles, and her struggles has few equals in the history of the world.

"These brave people are fighting a noble battle for freedom and for independence that can and should have but one successful termination, and that is the absolute independence of Cuba. They have demonstrated over and over again their ability to successfully cope with Spain, the Spanish Army, and her first great Captain General.

"There is more than an insurrection in Cuba. It is a revolution. Revolutions always accomplish something for the uplifting of humanity and the amelioration of the human race. They mean the advancement of civilisation and the betterment of the masses. I believe in revolutions when oppression can no longer be endured. Much was accomplished for Cuba during the last revolution, although her independence was not then secured. At that time the Cuban patriots laid down their arms on the expressed condition that they were to have local self-government, home rule, and immediate reforms of various administrative character. Every promise then made has been broken, and to-day Cuba is again in the midst of a bloody revolution, and no promise except absolute independence should be agreed to or accepted."

Tremendous applause greeted this sentiment. The men stood on their chairs and cheered, and threw their hats into the air.

"Spain denies that war exists in Cuba," the speaker continued, "yet she has sent 100,000 men there to put it down. Her greatest General has taken personal command, and says he cannot succeed unless he receives a reinforcement of 150,000 more men. Spain never did and never will admit the truth about Cuba. She will not permit the world to know what is going on in the island, and the probability is that she is not carrying on a civilized mode of warfare. There seems to be very little difference between Capt. Gen. Valmaseda and Capt. Gen. Campos, and the message of President Grant, through his Secretary of State, in 1869, crying out in the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity against the mode of warfare in Cuba by the Spanish Government, is no doubt as true to-day as it was then.

"Spain laughs at international law, ridicules the rights of nations, insults the Stars and Stripes, molests and lives on our commerce, scorns American sovereignty, and bids defiance to our greatness and our nationality.

"We owe no debt of obligation to Spain. In all the history of the past we owe her no favor, no National gratitude. Her course never has been friendly to our own National development, our own progress, and our own advancement. In the darkest days of our civil strife, when the life of the Nation was at stake, she sent her sympathy to the Confederacy, and within forty days from the firing on Fort Sumter she recognized its belligerent rights. If, in the strict construction of international law, we wanted a precedent to do that which we ought of right to do, we could find it and cite it in this instance. We have no grievance with Spain—no quarrel, and we seek none, neither do we fear or expect one. But we have the right, and no one can deny it, to say what we think and what we believe; and we think and we believe Cuba should be free—free to govern herself, free to make her own laws, free to do each and every thing that every nation on earth of right can do.

"Our duty is plain—aye, in my humble judgment it is imperative. We should recognize the Cuban patriots as belligerents, with all the rights and all the privileges that that implies and affords in modern warfare. In this matter in Congress I will follow where any man dare to lead, and will lead where any man dare to follow.

"I cannot speak for the Administration at Washington; I cannot speak for but one man in the Fifty-fourth Congress; but I hope and I believe within the next few weeks some action will be taken at the National Capitol that will meet the exigency of the hour and command the approval of every liberty-loving American from Baffin's Bay to the Straits of Magellan.

"In the name of the God of nations, let Cuba be free! In the name of humanity, long live the Cuban Republic!"

The following resolution was here put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and independence, and we call on the Congress and President of the United States to request them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban republic.

Telegrams and letters of sympathy by the dozen were read to the meeting, each one being received with a burst of applause and hat waving.

Those from the Governors of Colorado and North Dakota, from William E. Chandler and Amos J. Cummings, were especially well received.

John E. Milholland said a few words.

"I don't understand," he said, "that this meeting was called because there was any doubt as to whether the sympathies of this Republic lie with Spain or Cuba. The question now is one of ways and means. And may God speed the day when Cuba shall be free!"

Father Ducey was warmly received when he said that it would not do to overlook the services of the women in the Cuban revolution. The women in the audience all waved their handkerchiefs at Father Ducey at once.

Calls from all over the hall for "Dixon! Dixon!" brought the Rev. Thomas Dixon to his feet. He was introduced by the Chairman.

"On local and National issues," he said, "the men on this platform disagree like the poles, but we are a unit on the point that freedom is the birthright of humanity.

"A few Sundays ago I spoke from my pulpit on behalf of Cuba. During the week I received a letter from a Spaniard who had been present. It was couched in more vigorous than parliamentary language, and charged me with having spoken on a subject ignorantly because I was not familiar with its technicalities. But I say in reply that this is a great moral issue, which the wayfaring man though a fool can understand. The technicalities have nothing to do with it."

Samuel E. Gompers also addressed the meeting, which broke up with three cheers for the Chairman.

REPORT OF A CUBAN VICTORY.

Spaniards Surrounded and over One Hundred Killed and Wounded.

A letter received at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, dated at Media Luna, near Manzanillo, on Nov. 13, reports a battle between the Cuban forces, about 600 strong, under Lieut. Col. Salvador Rios, and over 160 Spanish guerrillas under the notorious Lolo Benitez, the ex-convict Colonel of the Spanish Army. The Spaniards were surrounded and completely routed, leaving on the field over one hundred dead and wounded.

This is the only engagement of any account which has taken place in that section of the country for some time, as the Spanish troops have been sent to Las Villas.

The letter also mentions the fact that Gen. Bartolomé Masso was in Camaguey, where he had gone with a body of the Cuban forces.

In a letter received by a well-known Cuban gentleman in this city, it is stated that a popular officer of the Spanish Army had left Santiago de Cuba and joined the Cuban revolutionary forces. And in another letter from the same city it is reported that nine artillerymen of the Spanish Army had deserted and joined José Maceo's division, induced by the invitation of three of their companions who had done so three months ago.

Sagasta Says the Situation Is Grave.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—It is reported that Señor Sagasta, ex-Premier, has declared it would be madness to hold a general election at present, when the Government is threatened with defeat. The situation is extremely grave, he is reported to have said, when Spain is compelled to send young and inexperienced troops and money to Cuba.

Gomez Attacks Rio Grande Fort.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Santa Clara, Cuba, to The Imparcial, says that the rebel leader, Maximo Gomez, is attacking the fort at Rio Grande, and that the Spanish troops are being hurried forward from Ciego de Avila to relieve the small garrison.

New Troops Welcome at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The steamer Alfonso XIII. arrived here from Spain to-day, bringing reinforcements of troops for the Spanish army in Cuba. The troops were received by the people with great enthusiasm, and the houses in the city were decorated in honor of their arrival.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Lillian Nordica is at the Savoy.

—Major George M. Wheeler, United States Army, is at the Albermarle.

—Quartermaster General R. N. Batchelder, United States Army, is at the Gilsey.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College is at the Murray Hill.

—Commander George C. Reiter, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—F. K. Hayden of Boston, and G. W. Beaver of Paterson, N. J., are at the Empire.

—S. H. H. Clark, receiver of the Union Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Baron Herman of the German Embassy at Washington and Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Cambridge.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and Johann Wulffsohn, German Consul at Vancouver, B. C., are at the Hoffman.

—Congressman John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, Dr. William H. Pancoast and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Congressmen Charles Daniels of Buffalo, Hugh A. Dinsmore of Arkansas, and G. A. Robbins of Alabama are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt—W. H. Van Sternbergh, New-York.

—Riggs—Miss D. Vanderwater, F. D. Case, New-York.

—Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Hayes, Brooklyn.

—Willard's—J. H. Cook, France; J. Griffin, James J. Feehy, New-York.

—Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burrill, C. A. Vermilye, New-York.

—Arlington—Miss Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Jones, A. H. Merrill, New-York.

—Page's—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Horton, Brooklyn.

—Shoreham—Charles A. Terry, W. S. Gray, W. H. Porter, Harry P. Barr, R. T. Crooks, New-York.

—Raleigh—A. W. Sexton, W. E. Story, E. W. Russell, Charles E. Nelld, J. T. Conway, W. M. Conway, H. C. Blacklear, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rice, J. H. Downman, C. C. Worthington, W. W. Faulks, C. H. Hibbs, E. B. Smith.

Former Quack Medicines.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Johnson bestows ironical commendation upon the modest candor of the vendor of a beautifying fluid which "repels pimples, drives away freckles, smooths the skin, and plumps the flesh, but does not profess to restore the roses of fifteen to a lady of fifty," while he also admires the sea for the ease and safety of teething infants shown by the inventor of the Anodyne Necklace, and the affecting terms in which he warned every mother that she would never forgive herself if her infant should perish without a necklace. It would be interesting to know what the great doctor thought of a certain advertisement in The Spectator of a "grateful electuary for the cure of loss of memory or forgetfulness, enabling those whose memory was before almost totally lost to remember the minutest circumstances of their affairs to a wonder. Price, two-and-sixpence a pot."

Perfect patterns and pure wool are found in Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

LADY TEAZLE HERE AGAIN

Opening of the Seventeenth Annual Term at Daly's.

RETURN OF MISS ADA REHAN

A Smooth and Entertaining Performance of Sheridan's Masterwork Given Among Beautiful Surroundings.

The romping Lady Teazle, the true type of the rustic girl who has not long been the wife of a wealthy old man, first introduced to the stage by Dora Jordan, and revived brilliantly for this generation by Ada Rehan, again delighted a large and distinguished audience at Daly's Theatre last night. Miss Rehan and the regular company of that most popular playhouse, then returned to the New-York stage after a long absence, and the seventeenth season of Daly's was begun auspiciously.

Miss Rehan's portrayal of Lady Teazle has improved vastly, in the elaboration of details, in the depth of her expression of feeling after the fall of the screen, and the little subtleties of her acting in the interview with Joseph immediately preceding that climax, but it is still the buoyant, roguish, Lady Teazle of the Jordan school as distinguished from the superfine lady of Mrs. Abingdon, (the original,) and her many successors, and as to the merit of the two methods of representing the character there will always be a divergence of opinion.

But there can be no question as to the charm of Miss Rehan's manner in the two quarrel scenes, whether or not one's conviction, founded, of course, on remembrance, is firm that Lady Teazle should not kick up her heels and strum on the spinnet while Sir Peter is arguing with her in his delightful old fogey way. There can be no doubt, either, of the hearty acceptance of her view of the rôle by last night's audience, from her first entrance in the famous, but now curtailed, scandal scene at Lady Sneerwell's, made necessary by the rearrangement of the play.

Cordial greeting was given also to Mrs. Gilbert, who, as young as ever, reappeared as Candour, and to Mr. Lewis, who acted the rôle of Sir Oliver for the first time in his life. In all of Mr. Daly's many revivals of "The School for Scandal" since the Fall of 1872 in the little Fifth Avenue Theatre, Lewis has been the Moses. The part was never congenial to him, and, if the play was kept on long, (in 1874 it had sixty consecutive performances,) he generally dropped out of the bill. Moses now finds a capital representative in William Sampson, and Lewis's Sir Oliver is a clever and finished performance. We forget nowadays that Old Noll is addressed by Mr. Trip as "Little Premium," and that the first Sir Oliver was an actor of small stature. Mark Smith and Harry Edwards were the best Sir Olivers in the memory of living playgoers. Lewis, perhaps, lacks some of their heartiness and unction, but his acting is very good.

Indeed, the comedy is very well acted throughout. Mr. Varrey, the new Sir Peter, is as capable as any we can hope to see in these days. He does not lack dignity, and he has much of the old, free manner of speech and gesticulation. His delivery of the "When an old bachelor" speech was particularly good, but in the screen scene he made use of the clucking noise to indicate to Charles the whereabouts of the little French milliner with no obvious reason. This bit of "business" is as old as the play itself, having been introduced by King and copied by every famous Sir Peter from his day to John Gilbert's. But it has always been used because Sir Peter was at that point speechless with laughter. Mr. Varrey just then was sober as a deacon.

Mr. Herbert composed the part of Crabtree with his usual nice skill and carried it with dry humor. Mr. Gresham was an acceptable Backbite, and Mr. Bosworth a handsome Careless. Mr. Lesoir's Trip has lately been an admirable feature of revivals of this comedy at Daly's, and last night it was as sprightly and amusing as ever.

Miss Carlisle was a dainty and sympathetic Maria. It seems strange to use the word "sympathetic" in describing a performance of this model "walking lady's" rôle, but this young actress managed to impart a sense of feeling to her character. Of Mr. Clarke's always serviceable portrayal of Joseph there is nothing new to be said. He is ever an earnest and capable actor, and Joseph is a trying part. His cajolery of Lady Teazle and his delivery of the famous "explanation" to Sir Peter were both adroit and effective.

The new Charles is Mr. Worthing, who is much more like Charles than his predecessor, Mr. Bourchier, was, and yet enough unlike him to make old stagers sigh for the days that are gone, when the woods were greener and the roses more fragrant, and Lester Wallack pulled down the screen and discovered, alas! no French milliner, but Mrs. Hoey. Yet there is much merit in Mr. Worthing's acting. His merriment is natural if it is not infectious. His audacity is piquant if it is not splendid. His legs are very modern, and suggest Abbey's illustrations of old comedy rather than old comedy itself. But his bearing in the picture scene deserved the applause it received, and his treatment of his share of the screen scene was cautious, but neat.

The scenery is rich and satisfying, the dresses beautiful, the hair powder and court swords, the "bags and bouquets" real, and the minuet is danced with grace for a pictorial climax of Act. I.

But it is, after all, Ada Rehan's Lady Teazle that gives the revival its charm, and it is the welcome return of this accomplished actress to our stage that makes the event noteworthy. She will appear during the Winter in many rôles, old and new. May she triumph in all of them. Her admirable art, her rich fund of personal humor, her power to suggest deep and true feeling, the symmetry and grace of all her work have endeared her to those many theatre goers who find not all the contemporary stage offers to their liking.

Sir Peter Teazle	Edwin Varrey
Sir Oliver Surface	James Lewis
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Herbert Gresham
Sir Harry Bumper	Henry Gunson
Joseph Surface	George Clarke
Charles Surface	Frank Worthing
Crabtree	Sidney Herbert
Moses	William Sampson
Rowley	Thomas Ridgland
Snake	Robert Shepherd
Careless	Hobart Bosworth
Trip	George Lesoir
Lady Teazle	Ada Rehan
Lady Sneerwell	Elizabeth Garth
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Gilbert
Maria	Sybil Carlisle

The Actors' Fund Benefit.

The annual Actors' Fund benefit will take place at the Broadway Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 13. Among the participants will be Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, Olga Nethersole, John Drew and Maude Adams, Henry Miller and Viola Allen, Fritz Williams and Ellaline Terriss, in a musical comedietta; Mabel Love and John Le Haye of "His Excellency" company, in specialties, and several one-act plays by members of Daniel and Charles Frohman's companies. Other features are being added, and the performance will be memorable. The Actors' Fund benefit is always the special dramatic event of the season.

Lloyd—Hasenminkle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 26.—Miss Elsie Hasenminkle was this evening married to Albert Van Sickle Lloyd of New-York, the Rev. William Lord officiating. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids. A reception, attended by 400 persons, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hasenminkle, the bride's parents.

TRYING TO ELEVATE THE STAGE

The Movement Commenced in Boston in Behalf of a Better Drama—A Letter from Henry Irving.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A meeting was held this afternoon for the purpose of publicly introducing a project looking toward the improvement of the theatre.

The presiding officer was Henry M. Rogers, who spoke at length upon the objects of the corporation which it is intended to form. He read letters from the Rev. Leighton Parks and Sir Henry Irving. Sir Henry Irving wrote as follows:

I am sorry that I shall not be able to attend the meeting with regard to the formation of the new stock company, but I assure you that my sympathies and best wishes are altogether with the undertaking. Some such measure is necessary for the furtherance of proper histrionic training, and any country which is without State help in such training should look gratefully on such a public-spirited enterprise.

The national utility of such a body, for instance, as the Comedie Francaise cannot be overrated, for not only can it preserve the subtleties of artistic work which genius creates and tradition completes, but it can keep ever before young workers those happy inspirations of the moment which count for so much in an art which is ever in touch with temperament, and which a continuously existing body can record and transmute into living facts. Not that one temperament can reproduce the qualities of another; but to know and be able to judge of the method and effect of great predecessors must, in any art, be of incalculable advantage. Such advantage can only be preserved by the transmittance of example, and to classical art traditions are not mere clouds that come and go. With great traditions may come great style, and without great style there can be no great acting. To see a great actor is in itself, for a younger one, something of an education, and to see the moods of great artists placed before the student must be of the greatest advantage in any school of art.

Now, how are these traditions to be preserved? This is a question which I have often been asked in my own country. Money is spent on a great variety of philanthropic and educational objects; there are handsome endowments for schools of painting and colleges of music. Why not have one subventioned theatre in a large centre where the standard of the drama can be successfully upheld and where the student may study the methods and technique of his art? For with such a theatre there would be a dramatic school. In years to come it will scarcely be understood how in our times so potent an instrument for good or ill as the stage was left entirely outside the sphere of public administrative progress. In my young days there were dramatic schools—old stock companies, where an actor was compelled to study many parts and plays and to know the difference of gesture and demeanor between one romantic period and another.

The present system of long runs gives an actor little chance. It is for the future of our stage that some are concerned, and the future of the young actor should be earnestly thought over. Theatres are increasing, and actors are increasing, and our sons and daughters are taking to the stage and pining for the want of some help and discipline. The threatre is an important factor in the life of an ordered community, and it becomes us to help it onward and upward.

Henry A. Clapp, the chief speaker of the meeting, dwelt upon the present moral and intellectual status of the stage, and expressed the opinion that something could be done to rectify the so-called decadence of the English drama.

Papers were presented for signature embodying the scheme for the reorganization of "The Standard Company of Actors," and the outcome will be made known when the committee has completely canvassed the situation and obtained the necessary financial encouragement.

No Future for the Heavies.

From The Spectator.

It is more than ninety years since The Edinburgh and Quarterly were started, and the chance of either of them reaching the century of life is generally declared to be remote. Their more unfriendly observers assert, indeed, as they have asserted this week, that they are already dead, and that nothing but the reluctance of their proprietors to part with objects which during their lives have been so conspicuous prevents their being decently buried. They are, it has also been often asserted, too dull to be read, except by old fogies who do not, in truth, read them, but, in pretending to do so, hope to conceal the fact that they and the world of literature have long since parted company.

No person of the day will willingly open periodicals published at such long intervals of time, or study articles so lengthy and sure to be so belated. They have been superseded, it is alleged, for all purposes of controversy or criticism, by a swarm of monthly reviews, and even these latter, it is continued, are becoming too slow for the taste of an age

QUEER STOCK AT THE SHOW

Sheep With Tails Used for Handles by Attendants.

LITTLE PIGS THAT CAUSE MUCH FUN

A Sheep Dog That Has Almost Human Intelligence — Cotswold Sheep That Are Whitewashed Yellow.

Fate seems to have been against the Live Stock Society of America, that is holding its annual show this week at the Madison Square Garden. To begin with, it could not get the Garden in time to have it ready for the opening on Monday. Carpenters found it impossible to get the pens and stalls and coops all ready for the opening hour. But by persistent and steady work they had the Garden thoroughly ready yesterday. Then, when there was hope that all would be plain sailing for the management, there came the storm to interfere with its well-laid plans.

Society does not feel that it is incumbent on it to make the show a fad, as it has done with the Horse Show. The female members of the mass of pleasure seekers showed about all the costumes they had suitable for such a place as the Garden at the Horse Show, and are now engaged in airing their fine toggery at the Opera House.

Without society in the boxes, however, the show is one that is thoroughly well worth seeing. The attractions are in the stalls underneath the floor of the Garden, where lately the horses were stabled, and in pens that have been made where the mob surged and struggled a couple of weeks since staring at everything but the horses that were the nominal reason for the show. Now the pens built where the crowd promenaded at the Clothes-Horse Show are filled with sheep, so fat and so wooly that they lie listlessly in the pens and puff and pant as if a roll in some field and a breath of fresh air would be a godsend. Disinfectants make them seem to be very weary with it all.

The show is really something phenomenal, and with half a chance in the way of fair weather the management would probably be able to recoup itself for the very large amount of money that must have been expended to get such a show together.

It does not require an expert to see that the show is probably the best that has ever been seen at one time. The sleek cattle, sheep, and pigs speak as well as smell for themselves. They are fat to a degree that tells that they toil not, neither do they spin. The cows so carefully groomed and dressed do not look at all like the beasts that are used to furnish milk, but rather like the Dresden china affairs that are used as ornaments. They seem to represent the fortunes they cost, and one looks upon them as pets that have to be kept in cotton batting, except when they are exposed for exhibition purposes.

Very many thousands of dollars these pets of the barnyard have cost their owners, and the weight of a fleece in diamonds would hardly more than represent the value which some of the owners put on the sheep that are so carefully tended and groomed and combed and sheared and coddled by their attendants. Some of the sheep have tails, and these are generally used as handles when the attendants take them out of the pens to convey them to the ring where they are being judged. A long tail is not always handy, however, in trying to move these huge bits of mutton and wool about. Their owners have therefore taken a tip from the hackney men, and have bobbed the tails of their charges until the tails have assumed the shape of those of a docked horse. This is a plan that meets with the approval of the handlers of the animals. When they wish to move rams blessed with horns of the cork-screw type they take the horns in the right hand and the stub tail in the left and move the sheep about to suit. It is very handy, and the docked tails are for all the world like the handles to a roll-top writing desk. It is a big improvement in sheep, and shows how a shrewd farmer can improve on nature.

On the south side of the garden there are a lot of Shropshire sheep that are of a golden hue as to their fleece. Don't get too inquisitive about those sheep, or one of the attendants will very likely tell you that the yellow hue is due to the fact that the sheep are such great butter producers that the yellow butter shows through their fleece. Farmers sometimes like to have fun with the "city fellers." Just why the sheep are whitewashed with yellow ochre is one of those things that the omnipotent and ubiquitous reporter can tell the public and so save it from buying a gold brick. The yellow shade isn't butter at all, but a wash that is put on in order to make the sheep look pretty when they have their blankets stripped off and are on show in the ring. It is an English fad, and all the sheep are treated in this fashion when they are shown in the old country. Sheep may be butters, but the story about the butter showing through their fleecce will hardly do in these days of many and cheap encyclopedias.

Down near the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden there is a display of pigs that would convert a vegetarian into a pork eater. Those pigs are dandies. The biggest and fattest and laziest and blackest, over whose pen there were enough blue ribbons to start a Monday morning bargain counter with, is the champion of all the pigs. He is so infernally homely that his face aches all the time and makes that of every visitor to the pen ache, too. His features are a cross between a chimpanzee and a Tammany Alderman, and his name is General Lee. Of course, he is imported, for nothing quite so homely ever first saw the light of day in America. Wills A. Seward of Budd's Lake, N. J., owns him, and he actually seems proud of the fact. Some men have no sense of shame.

General Lee is all right from the farmer's standpoint, undoubtedly, but he isn't in it as a spectacular attraction with a brood of black pigs not much bigger than toy terriers who are in a pen with their mother. She is big enough to warrant her use for a guessing match at a country tavern. Her offspring, six in number, are blacker than coals and as lively as kittens. They have good, healthy appetites, and are content with milk at this stage of their existence. When meal time arrives, and this seems to be about once an hour, there is about as lively a time in that pen as there is in Washington when a new Administration takes hold of things and announces a distribution of spoils for the faithful. Every one of the little pigs becomes an animated suction pump, and the fight for places is like the rush for the supper table when supper is announced at a Delmonico ball, and all the chappies have come in without having had a full dress manicure. Ground, high, and lofty tumbling such as one may have dreamed of after too many large cold bottles and small hot birds, is indulged in to get at the lunch counter, and the pen is surrounded by laughing men and women who would not believe it possible for such small portions of pork to be imbued with such large quantities of life and appetite at one and the same time. There are two litters of these pigs, and they are decidedly one of the star features of the show.

If the general public knew how much fun there was to be had for a dollar in the Garden in the inspection of the live stock and the further inspection of the attendants and farmers it would be impossible for the Garden to accommodate the crowds. A chorus of imported Gaiety girls, with a couple of Sir Augustus Arrises thrown in, is not a marker to the funny things that one may now see at the Garden.

Up in the concert hall, too, there is as fine a show of flowers, for a small one, as it would be possible to get together. There are chrysanthemums as big as the head of a football player, and nearly a hundred of them that seem exact reproductions of the yellow-headed Sluter, the Princeton quarter back, and the red-headed Capt. Thorne, the hero of the Yale team. Carnations, the beautiful rose named for Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and a score of other varieties, violets, lillies of the valley, orchids, and growing plants of various kinds, go to make up a collection that is a never-ending source of delight. Many of the blooms are as perfect as any ever seen in a flower show in this country.

The performances of A. Howard Davidson's sheep dog Gyp last evening were alone worth the price of admission to the Garden. As a performer, Gyp can give points to Lockhart's trained elephants and all the dog and monkey actors now appearing as stars at several of the theatres.

A flock of nine sheep was let loose from a pen at the east end of the Garden. Then the black sheep dog Gyp, much resembling in shape a collie, was turned loose and told to get the flock together. This he did with no particular fuss, but more effectively than any two attendants in the show could have done it.

"Back!" cried the handler of the dog, and Gyp promptly ran to the head of the flock and turned it from the west end of the Garden back to the east end. Occasionally a sheep would stray away from the fold and go off on an exploring expedition. Gyp would at once leave the flock and go after the stray one until, like those of Little Bo-Peep, it would go rushing back to the flock, wagging his little tail behind him.

After driving the sheep here and there, at the word of command, the dog's handler pointed to a pen away down at the west end of the Garden. Not a word was said, but Gyp started the flock to a pen at which his master had pointed, and did not let up in his efforts until they were all penned up. Then he stood guard until the pen door was locked, so that none of the sheep could escape. The performance was a better exhibition of animal sagacity than any ever shown at a circus or on the stage in this city.

The show in the ring wound up with an exhibition of jumping by hunters in the Corinthian class, ridden by members of some recognized hunt club. Fifteen horses tried the jumps set in the tan bark, but only about half of them could negotiate the fences in decent shape. As a result of the contest P. F. Collier won the first and third prizes, amounting to $250, with Ascetic and Ascetic II., both of which were ridden by E. C. Potter of the Westchester Country Club. The second prize, $100, went to F. D. and J. R. Beard's mare Water Witch, ridden by C. H. Robbins, and Robert E. Tod's The Turk, ridden by his owner, was highly commended.

W. A. Hazard's Xenophon, ridden by Felix Montgomery was second in the contest for hunters on Monday night, and not Graylock.

The awards:

BERKSHIRES.

Class 163, Boars One Year Old or Over.—Prizes—First, $20; second, $10; third, $5. First, Metcalf Brothers' imported Lord Windsor; second, Wills A. Seward's Rex Willwood; third, Homer Brothers' Columbus Duke.

Class 164, Boars Six Months Old and Under One.—Prizes—First, $20; second, $10; third, $5. First, Wills A. Seward's General Lee, (imported,) bred by Hiscox; second, Metcalf Brothers' Lord Windsor.

Class 165, Bears Under Six Months.—Prizes—First, $20; second, $10; third, $5. First, Homer Brothers' Enterprise; second, Metcalf Brothers' Eastern Boy; third, Wills A. Seward's Apollo of Willwood.

Class 166, Sows One Year Old or Over.—Prizes—First, $20; second, $10; third, $5. First, Metcalf Brothers' Elphicks Matchless, (imported from Brothers' Elphicks Matchless, (imported from Brothers' Elphicks Matchless, (imported from

THANKSGIVING AND EATING

How the Popular Observance of the Holiday Originated.

TURKEY ALWAYS ITS CHIEF FEATURE

An Old-Time and Elaborate Pumpkin Pie Receipt—Some Menus for the Dinner Worth Consulting.

It is a little strange that our earliest National holiday, the one at least which had its origin in the very early days of our country, should always be associated with the dinner table. Thanksgiving Day and Thanksgiving Day dinner are synonymous terms with a great many people.

We have a good precedent for this, however, for as early as 1621 the renowned Gov. Bradford, after the first harvest of the colonists at Plymouth, sent four men out fowling, that on the Thanksgiving Day he had appointed they might, "after a more special manner, rejoice together." We have continued that "special manner" of rejoicing ever since.

It is probably due to the fact that those early Thanksgiving Day fowlers chanced to bring down a generous supply of plump wild turkeys that we have immortalized the turkey of later days, making it our National Thanksgiving Day bird.

Gov. Bradford gave an object lesson also at that first Thanksgiving Day festival of the hospitality which is preached to us now on all sides.

He entertained, so history relates, the "greatest King Massasoyt" and ninety Indians, and they feasted for three days.

If there is a lesson for the housewives from those days, it is certainly one of industry. Priscilla's real life was not all poetry. There were four women, one servant, and a few maids to prepare and serve the three days' feast for the colonists and their Indian guests.

New-York celebrated her first Thanksgiving Day in a manner somewhat different. It may have been a difference in the race or in the times, for it was twenty-three years later, in 1644, that it is related that the Dutch citizens of New-York filled nearly 600 Indians and then marched home and "cheerfully" ate their Thanksgiving Day dinners.

We unfortunately do not know of what the dinner consisted that day, but it was probably very similar to the bounteous fare of ordinary days. For Christmas and New Year's were the only great Dutch holidays.

In New-England, at one time, they kept the day before and the day after Thanksgiving as fast days. It was a sensible action, for hygienic reasons, if all their dishes were as elaborate as old recipes show some to have been.

An old cook book of 1656 gives a recipe for "Pumpion Pye" which puts the modern pumpkin pie to blush for the simplicity of its construction. It gives evidence that the early American Thanksgiving Day could not pass without some culinary pomp and display. This is the way our Puritan grandmothers made pumpkin pie, one of the Thanksgiving dainties:

Take about halfe a pound of Pumpion and slice it, a handful of Tyme, a little Rosemary, Parsley, and Sweet Margoram, slipped off the stalkes, and chop them smal, then take Cinamon, Nutmeg, Pepper, and salt, mingle and them, then mix them, and beat them altogether and put in as much sugar as you think fit, then fry them like a froiz; after it is fryed let it stand til it be cold, then fill your Pye; take sliced Apples with Currans betwixt the layer while your Pye is fitted, and put in a good deal of sweet butter before you close it; when the Pye is baked take six yelks of eggs, some white-wine or Vergis, and make a Caudle of this but not too thicke; cut up the lid and put it in; stir them well together, whilst the Eggs and Pompions be not perceived, and so serve it up.

When Thanksgiving Day began to be generally celebrated in New-England, where it had its first stronghold, the regular dinner of the day was very much the same everywhere, varying somewhat as to quality and quantity.

A New-Yorker's Thanksgiving Day dinner in 1895 may include anything and almost everything. The one familiar feature which still obtains is the turkey, which seldom fails to form the pièce de résistance everywhere.

Here is the menu of what claims to be a simple, good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day menu, although some few concessions have been made to the times.

Oyster soup. Bread sticks.
Olives. Celery.
Chicken pie.
Creamed macaroni with cheese.
Radishes.
Roast turkey.
Mashed potatoes. Sweet potatoes.
Turnips. Onions. Squash
Cranberry sauce.
Lettuce salad, French dressing.
Mince pie. Apple pie. Pumpkin pie.
Cider.
Apples. Nuts. Raisins.
Coffee. Cheese wafers.

The wafers are the crisp, small, salted crackers, upon which a little good cheese is grated. They are well seasoned, cayenne pepper being used, and placed in the oven just before serving. They are then very hot and the cheese is thoroughly melted.

The bright red and yellow apples, with chrysanthemums, are the only decorations of the table or the room. They give the appropriate Fall tone.

Filippini, who was for so many years with Delmonico, in his book dedicated to the Delmonico family, gives his menu for a Thanksgiving Day dinner. Here it is:

Shrewsbury oysters.
Giblet a l'Ecossaise.
Mortadella. Celery.
Codfish. Egg sauce.
Lamb chops, a la Robinson.
Croquettes of macaroni.
Curry of chicken a l'Espagnole.
Mushrooms on toast.
Punce en Surprise.
Roast turkey. Cranberry sauce.
Celery salad.
Mince pie.
Strachino cheese.
Coffee.

That may be considered a thoroughly up-to-date Thanksgiving Day menu.

Popcorn found its place on some of the old-fashioned menus for the day.

Indian pudding, made by the old-fashioned housewife with an exact knowledge in mixing the ingredients how to make it when was delicious, hot or cold, with the whey hardened into jelly and always served with thick, rich cream.

The pudding dates back to very early days, when Indian meal was one of the staple articles of food and found many uses.

The plum pudding finds a place in some Thanksgiving Day menus, but, as it is pre-eminently a Christmas dish, it seems to lessen its value to serve it at an earlier feast.

NOT GOOD WEATHER FOR TURKEYS.

Too Much Warmth Injured Many in the Earlier Shipments.

The long spell of warm, muggy weather has been unfavorable to the proper preservation of the turkey after it is slaughtered for the Thanksgiving market. Great lots have come in that are not exactly spoiled, but that, to quote a Washington Market retailer, "can't stand much fooling." These turkeys—and most of them come from the West—are what are called "damp," and they have an unpleasant odor.

Cautious buyers will take nobody's word for the freshness of the turkeys, but will demand close personal inspection.

Really choice turkeys are painfully scarce, and will no doubt be held at high prices, ranging as high as 16 to 20 cents a pound. These are the turkeys that have been held back to the last, and though most of them came yesterday, considerable quantities will still be received to-day by express for near-by points.

These choice turkeys hail from New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, and they come "dry-packed," that is, they do not come in direct contact with ice. They are put up in barrels on the farms, with layers of straw or paper in between and come to market in refrigerator cars.

Turkeys from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and other States also come "dry-packed" to some extent, though most of them are arriving this year packed in ice, the shippers fearing to trust their consignments even in refrigerator cars for a journey of eight or ten days through a sticky warm climate. Ice packing makes turkeys soggy and rather unappetizing in appearance. A dry-packed fowl in good condition will bring from 1 to 2 cents a pound more at wholesale. As some of the shippers send several hundred barrels, weighing in the aggregate, 40,000 to 50,000 pounds, a cent or two makes considerable difference, and producers are willing at times to take chances.

Those who have taken chances this year have fared badly. Almost as soon as the turkeys were unloaded from the refrigerator cars they began to "sweat," and they had to be sold without delay, no matter what the sacrifice. Some of a particularly low grade went for 5 cents a pound for the east side trade. The people who buy these turkeys, clean them, rinse them thoroughly in ice water, and then hang them up in iceboxes to cool. Very few, if any, are thrown away.

What are known as "fair" Western turkeys, ice-packed and dry-packed in fairly good condition, were selling yesterday at wholesale at from 10 to 12 cents a pound, and will retail at from 12 to 16 cents. No fair offer was refused by the wholesalers. They were too anxious to get rid of their stock to haggle over a cent or a half-cent, and few prospective buyers were permitted to get away. The result was a very lively day.

Retailers had been holding back, waiting for cooler weather, but as they could expect no benefit from a change, after last evening, even if it came, they rushed into the market in order to get as much of a pick as possible.

Despite the warm weather, which ordinarily runs prices down, really good turkeys will cost more this year than last. This is due to the fact that the receipts are almost 25 per cent. smaller. The shippers got poor prices last year, good stock bringing only 9 cents a pound at wholesale. Consequently many of them held back this year, the result being that prices are from 2 to 3 cents higher than in the Thanksgiving week of 1894. Had the receipts been as large this year as last, the losses would have been pretty heavy. As it is, very little stock will be left over when the markets close to-night.

Cranberries, celery, and apples, which make up the Thanksgiving staples with turkey, are more plentiful and generally cheaper than last year. The warm weather is a factor in fixing the prices of all of these, but, being less perishable, prices are not affected very much. The receipts have been comparatively large, but there is a lively demand, and yesterday there was quite a race among retailers for stocks.

Choice apples sold for from $2 to $2.50 a barrel.

Rochester celery brought 30 cents a bunch, six roots in a bunch, at wholesale, and will sell for 50 cents a bunch retail. Long Island and New-Jersey celery will sell for from 15 to 20 cents a bunch.

Cranberries were held at $10 to $10.50 a barrel, as against $10 to $12 last year.

COLLUSIVE RACING CASES

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen Finds Flushing Races Were Not Bona Fide.

The report of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, who was appointed referee by the Court of Common Pleas in the General Term to take testimony in the case of Henry C. Judson against the Flushing Jockey Club, was filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Referee Van Hoesen finds that the races were controlled by Peter De Lacy, a bookmaker, and were not bona fide races in any sense of the term.

The report is as follows:

"To the Court of Common Pleas:

"Having been appointed by the Court at the General Term thereof held in November, 1895, a referee to take proof and report, with my opinion, whether the above-entitled cause be bona fide litigation between opposing parties with adverse interests and involving real controversies between such parties, or whether such actions be pretended litigations, without any real controversy or litigating parties, and instituted and seemingly defended by one and the same party, in order to obtain a decision upon a moot question not in litigation between actual litigants, I beg leave to submit this my report:

"On the proceedings had under the orders of reference, I was attended by Mr. Joseph A. Auerbach for the intervening parties, by Joseph M. Marx, who appeared as counsel for the appellants, John C. Dudley and Henry C. Judson, and by Mr. Steinhardt, who appeared as counsel for the Flushing Jockey Club.

"The counsel for the intervening parties called a number of witnesses, who were sworn and examined for the purpose of establishing the suggestion on the record made by them on the call of the calendar, as recited in the order of reference.

"The testimony of those witnesses clearly tended to prove that the so-called race at Flushing on May 15, 1895, was not a real trial of speed, but merely a non-competitive perambulation of the track by hacks, unsaddled, hired from a livery stable without reference to their qualities and ridden without an effort to ascertain which was the fastest. It also tended to prove that there were no stakes or sweepstakes, that there was no winner, no loser, no liability on the part of the Flushing Jockey Club, nor any real claim in favor of either Dudley or Judson.

"It was shown that Dudley was a porter in the employ of De Lacy, that Judson is the son of the doorman in De Lacy's employ, and that the sole purpose of the pretended race was to frame a basis for a suit in which the constitutionality of the so-called Percy-Gray law might be determined, but such suit was not to be between actual adversaries, whose interests really conflicted.

"Before the counsel for the intervening parties had rested their case, Mr. Marx declared it to be his intention to withdraw his appearance, inasmuch as the character of the race that was run, and the facts as presented, did not justify him as an attorney in asking any court to pass upon the question involved in these cases, and he wished the inquiry terminated. He felt that he would not be justified in going any further.

"Mr. Steinhardt said that he had no objection to the vacating of the judgments, the course suggested by Mr. Marx.

"In reply the counsel for the intervening parties said that the course of Mr. Marx and Mr. Steinhardt left them nothing to do, because it was conceded that the race was not a real race, and that the transactions which formed the subject of the actions ought to be submitted to a court as the basis of an adjudication.

"The admission made before me, with a view to the termination of the inquiry, continued with and regarded as complementary to the evidence given, seems to me to require a finding that the intervening parties have established the suggestions made by them that the above-entitled actions do not involve any real controversy, but were brought to obtain a decision of a question not in dispute between actual litigants.

"No evidence was offered as to what connection, if any, existed between the Flushing Jockey Club and Mr. De Lacy, but the following facts were proved: That the plaintiff, Dudley, was in De Lacy's service, that the plaintiff Judson is the son of a man long in De Lacy's employ, that Solomon, who arranged the so-called race in the name of the Flushing Jockey Club, was on intimate terms with De Lacy; that Mr. Steinhardt, who apeared in these actions for the Flushing Jockey Club, is De Lacy's counsel, and that De Lacy said, pending this reference, that if these actions failed others would be brought.

"From these facts, which were fully established, my opinion is that the inference may be fairly drawn that Mr. De Lacy really controlled both sides of the actions now before the court."

The suits of Judson and Dudley were originally brought in the civil district courts against the Flushing Jockey Club to recover stakes which, it was claimed, the club declined to pay, on the ground that the law—the Percy-Gray racing law—under which the races were run was unconstitutional. In the district courts the club was sustained, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, General Term. When the case of Dudley was heard at the June General Term, only Judges Bischoff and Giegerich were sitting. The former held that the Percy-Gray law was unconstitutional, and the latter Judge sustained him.

The General Term thus directed a reargument, and when the case was called a second time before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, De Lancey Nicoll asked to have the proceeding dismissed, alleging that the action was the result of collusion, and that the Court had been imposed upon. The Court declined to decide the case, and appointed ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen referee to hear testimony and report on the charge of collusion.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Beatrice IV., 103 pounds, (Johns,) 5 to 1, won; Venetia II., 97, (Keefe,) 3 to 5, second; Bernardine, 97, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. Predicament, Henrade, and Fascination III. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Irish Reel, 99 pounds, (Keefe,) 8 to 5, won; Trinculo, 107, (O'Leary,) 9 to 10, second; Merry Duke, 101, (Healy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Tom Harding and Burgundy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Little Jim, 107 pounds, (Murphy,) 9 to 5, won; Illusion, 110, (Healy,) 6 to 5, second; Juanita, 107, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19⅘. Addie and Midget also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Maurice, 113 pounds, (Simms,) 8 to 5, won; Augusta Belle, 99, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, second; Levina, 107, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Whippany and Langdon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Emotional, 95 pounds, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, won; Wishard, 113, (Reiff,) 1 to 3, second; Telegram, 94, (Gifford,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19⅘.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Illume, 104 pounds, (Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Little Tom, 99, (Underwood,) 10 to 1, second; Longbridge, 104, (Simms,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49¾.

Twenty-second Regiment Games.

The Twenty-second Regiment's games this evening promise to be close and exciting. Entries for all the events are numerous. The company whose athletes win the greatest number of events will receive a handsome bronze, entitled "The Runners." It is over 2 feet high and 2 feet in length, and was selected from Tiffany's windows. The games will take place in the Twenty-second's armory, Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday
Alta	.20	.15
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	.70	.70
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.32
Bulwer	.06	.05
Chollar	.29	.28
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.25	2.30
Crown Point	.32	.28
Gould & Curry	.37	.36
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.30
Mexican	.49	.45
Mono	*.10	.10
Ophir		1.20
Potosi	.69	.60
Savage	.49	.43
Sierra Nevada	.74	.68
Union Consolidated	.62	.57
Utah	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.24	*.25

*Asked.

CLYDE YACHTSMEN ANGRY

Denounce Lord Dunraven for the Charges Made Against Defender.

MACALMONT MAY RACE THE VALKYRIE

Rumored that He Will Purchase the Interests of Lord Dunraven and Mr. Robinson—Herring's Suit for Insurance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Nov. 16.—This city is embroiled in a similar ferment to New-York over Lord Dunrayen's accusation against the Defender syndicate for putting ballast aboard the Defender between the time the cutter was measured and the time she was raced. Since Lord Dunraven has not produced a single fact in proof of his allegations, it is acknowledged that his charge is a gross mistake, which in this case, as in others, is, according to an old saying, "worse than a crime." He founds his accusation on his own unaided "observation," which means nothing. How Lord Dunraven should land himself and the Royal Yacht Squadron into the position he has done passes the comprehension of Clyde yachtsmen and the yachting public of Glasgow. Bad temper over defeat may partly account for it, but it ought not. In the difficulty of finding an explanation it is surmised that he may have desired to signalize his retirement from the position of a cup challenger by making all future challenges impossible.

The accusation made by Lord Dunraven has confirmed the impression here that he will race no more in your waters under any circumstances. It has been understood that Mr. Harry Macalmont, whose steam yacht Giralda is the largest and fastest in the world, is the Vanderbilt of the Valkyrie syndicate, and it is believed this millionaire will take over the Valkyrie, which may have been detained at New-York for the special purpose of giving Mr. Macalmont an opportunity of challenging for the cup without the hazards of an Atlantic voyage.

This seems a likely and reasonable solution of the situation enforced by the prospect of Lord Dunraven not being accepted as a challenger, even if he did challenge for the cup again, and not being allowed to enter the Valkyrie in his own name in any American yacht race. Of course, we have a minority who insist that Lord Dunraven had the best grounds for his accusation, but this minority is confined to the prejudiced and ignorant, who will not believe in anything good of the "darned Yankee."

Lord Dunraven's suspicion that the Defender was not raced on the official measurement is entirely condemned by Clyde yachtsmen. Even supposing it was so, it was not for Lord Dunraven to notice it. Without any better reason for the charge than his own observation, Lord Dunraven, it is acknowledged, hit a blow "under the belt." While in the Clyde Lord Dunraven's accusation is condemned, in the English Channel it may not be, and no doubt English racing Captains and crews will insist that the Valkyrie was beaten by the alleged altered measurement of the Defender. Had Lord Dunraven can remain an honorary member of the New-York Yacht Club without tendering his resignation is not quite understood in Glasgow. The incident proves that Lord Dunraven, notwithstanding his reputed chivalry and high code of honor, is too hot tempered to understand that temper has nothing to do with sport.

While our new rule of measurement is being rather sullenly accepted by our yacht clubs, there is great uneasiness about the stability and safety of the smaller yachts. To be under the Percy-Gray rule is under the new rule to be under a cripple. The girth measurement entails shallow draught, and with unreefed canvas in squally weather accidents are regarded as inevitable. In the gusty Clyde the rule will be sorely tried, since even under our old rules frightful capsizes were roughly tested. In our old days of shifting ballast our ten-tonners in a squally jibe would roll over and half fill their cockpits, but they were deep boats and no harm came. It will be different with shallow, flat-bottomed craft under a pressure of sail that even our deep boats were not accustomed to.

The outlook that fascinates the Clyde is the expectation that in the smaller classes the older boats will beat the newer. This will be startling if either Dudley or Judson, and also suggest the correctness of the old saw to "let well alone." The feeling that the new rule will lessen the number of new boats ordered grows as the time passes without orders reaching our yachtbuilders. The new boats will not be built under the new rule, but their advantages or disadvantages will not be discovered before the end of June.

Another arrival from the States is the steam yacht White Ladye, under charter to Mr. Ogden Goelet. This steam yacht has been lying off Cowes for orders, and will probably be among the early starters for the Mediterranean regattas. Mr. Goelet has carried a reputation in the Mediterranean ports for handsome prizes, and the White Ladye will have many admirers in her work, while steaming for the Mediterranean.

Mr. Rose, the ex-challenger for the cup, has his twenty-rater Immigrant at Summers & Payne's, but he has a forty-rater also building at Southampton. Of course, his challenger, Distant Shore, has been dropped, leaving the impression that the challenge was only a canard.

The Prince of Wales has sold his outclassed racing schooner Aline to Prince Ibrahim Haiem. The Aline was built about thirty years since, and before the Prince got her was a great boat in the English Channel. The Prince raced her in the close matches of the Royal Squadron and won some prizes, but in her own class this was easy. Britannia is having a heavy overhaul by Fay & Co., Southampton, but it is doubtful if the Prince will take the Mediterranean this coming spring. Ailsa, it is believed, will go, and meantime Fay & Co. are recoppering her and getting her into racing trim.

Lord Dunraven is really getting a cruising cutter built by Summers & Payne of Southampton of 120 tons. Alfred Payne of the firm will possibly be the designer. This cruiser is in frame.

Lord Dunraven's sensation has been followed by another, which is even better for this country, if not for New-York. The Queen's favorite collie dog—a sheep dog—and her Majesty's exceptional pet, has run away from Windsor Castle, and, it is believed, has bolted for Scotland, its native country. If this newspaper paragraph is correct, the few Jacobites still left in Scotland will certainly subscribe for a silver collar for the collie dog, which must have had Jacobite ancestors. The Collie is "a splendid black and tan," and will, no doubt, get a royal welcome if it arrives safe at her Majesty's Highland Palace of Balmoral. The collie dog has fortunately been born after its time, otherwise its arrival from Windsor in the Highlands a couple of centuries since might have ended in its being beheaded as a Jacobite. Five hundred miles is a tedious journey on foot, even for the most dynastic of dogs, and if the collie arrives in the Highlands safe there is some danger that it may be regarded as the forerunner of another Pretender.

London has been enjoying a yachting sensation all the more piquant since a "Yankee" is mixed up with it. Mr. Conyers Herring, an American, has been prosecuting a certain number of marine insurance brokers in the Queen's Bench, London. Mr. Herring had crossed the "herring pond" in his schooner yacht Mohican, which arrived in the English Channel all safe, notwithstanding that Mr. Herring, before leaving your shores, supplemented his ready cash by knocking the lead keel off the schooner and selling it. This was a curious preparation for an Atlantic passage, but with sheets well off, no doubt the schooner traveled faster without the lead keel. At Southwick Mr. Herring, his wife, friends, attendants, and crew left the Mohican, and with an hour or two the schooner was lighting up the neighborhood with a blaze that made a charming scene, unless for the insurance brokers, on whom a claim of $3,000 had been made. The brokers resisted, and hence the schooner, or, rather, her wreck, got into court. The insurance agents sent experts and appraisers on board the wreck to make examinations and report. During the proceedings in court, the reports were enlarged upon by the lawyers, and it was stated that it had been discovered that not one, but several fires had broken out on board, and the explanation, of course, was that the schooner had been set on fire.

The verdict of the jury cleared Mr. Herring of being implicated in the burning of the yacht or of any conspiracy to defraud, with the result that the insurance brokers have to pay the £3,000 insurance and Mr. Herring's law expenses. The finish of this case will most probably give rise to another, in which Mr. Herring will again be the plaintiff and the insurance brokers the defendants, the point at issue being the false and reckless accusations made against Mr. Herring.

Lord Dunraven's sayings and doings are getting wearisome with our public, and, besides, football has shoved yacht racing into the background. One remarkable oversight much commented on here was leaving the Defender and the Valkyrie in charge of their crews at any time during the continuance of the International matches. During regatta racing crews do make arrangements to win which owners would not approve of, but with feeling so strong as it was during the cup races it was unsafe to leave either cutter unguarded and without the presence of responsible club members on board. Crews have been known to carry out dishonorable tricks to insure victory.

In old times the rule brought in against shifting ballast worked out some curious traits in connection with racing crews. Shifting ballast had become such an inveterate habit that a racing captain recently confessed that fifty rules against shifting ballast would not prevent him from shifting ballast if he had the opportunity to do so. Owners or representative club members in those times had to sign a declaration that ballast was not shifted, that the cabin floor had not been disturbed, and that the official sealing with wax seals on the floor would be found all correct. And so these were, but, nevertheless, a table knife ground to the thinness of a sheet of paper and heated in the stove might have been slipped below the seals and the ballast, shifted, every tack, till the hot knife resealed them, and the owner would not know what had happened.

Seventh Regiment Athletes.

The entries to the athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held at the armory, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets and Park Avenue, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7 close this evening with Lieut. John B. Holland of Company H, at the armory, and judging from the number of men practising nightly, before and after drill, the entry list will be unusually large. The three-lap medley race, a new event, in which each man is to run, walk, and hurdle a lap, promises to be a popular one. The 440-yard run for the championship of the regiment will also bring out some fine competition.

BURE FRAUDS WERE COMMITTED

Long Island City Republicans Will Conduct an Investigation.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 26.—The Republicans of this city are not at all satisfied with the result of the election as given out by the city authorities, and will take a hand in the fight to secure justice to the candidates who claim to have been elected.

The City General Committee of the party has appointed an Executive Committee to take such steps as its members deem advisable to secure evidence against those alleged to have committed fraudulent acts, and bring them to justice. The committee was authorized to incur any necessary expense in the prosecution of its work. The General Committee has become firmly convinced that frauds were committed in connection with the election returns. They say that in one election district in the First Ward a greater number of reputable voters stand ready to make affidavits that they voted for Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, the Republican candidate for Mayor, than the number of votes credited to him on the returns from that district.

The committee expects to have considerable evidence to present to the December Grand Jury, which meets next Monday in this city, as it has secured the services of several detectives.

Irish Athletes to Go to Greece.

The latest budget of sporting news from England is to the effect that the Gaelic Athletic Association of Ireland has decided to send a team of athletes to the Olympic games in Greece next April. Sport says that the men will go in training Feb. 1, and will undergo a thorough preparation. A selection already made is J. Flanagan, record for sixteen-pound hammer, 148 feet; throwing seven-pound discus, 92 feet; J. M. Ryan, English champion high jumper, record, 6 feet 4¼ inches. J. I. Mullen, mile run, record 4:28⅘; J. A. Mulligan, 120-yard hurdle race, record 0:16.

Winter Resorts.

THE
Jefferson,
Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel
Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful
WINTER RESORT,
and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

"IN SUMMER LAND."
Plant System Hotels,
SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay,
TAMPA, FLORIDA.
OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole,
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.
OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.
A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.

The Inn,
PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
H. W. Foss, Superintendent.
New-York Office, 12 West 23d St.
D. P. HATHAWAY, MANAGER.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect Fall and Winter climate; beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R.R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
SEASON OPENS DEC. 28.
Hotel Annex Opens Dec. 1.
For circulars, etc., apply to F. A. Budlong, Windsor Hotel, "The Outlook," 18 Astor Place, N. Y., or
William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
THE LAKEWOOD.
NOW OPEN.
RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Orientnl Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
50 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Business Opportunities.

A RESPONSIBLE, EXPERIENCED HOTEL MAN wanted to take a new hotel at a near-by seaside resort; must have capital to furnish; will build to suit tenant. Address SEASIDE, Box 188 Times.

WANTED TO BUY, 10,000 CIGARS ON COMMISSION, half union labels; security given. NORWALK WINE CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE Property of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Hampshire, in and for the County of Grafton, made at the September Term, 1895, in a suit therein pending, wherein CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, is plaintiff, and THE LITTLETON WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY and others are defendants, and in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the mortgage of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company to said Central Trust Company of New-York, dated July 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds July 1, 1887, in Liber 392, at Folio 132, the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New-York, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will sell the mortgaged property therein described at public auction, at the office of B. H. Corning, in the town of Littleton, in the County of Grafton, and State of New-Hampshire, on the 4th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises and property covered by said mortgage, and which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, are briefly described as follows: All and singular the water and electric light works of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company in Littleton, in the county of Grafton, in the State of New-Hampshire, including all the ways, rights of way, water rights, grounds, plant, pipes, pipe lines, hydrants, aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, wires, and other structures, and all real or personal property held or acquired by said Water and Electric Light Company for use in or in connection with the aforesaid works, or with any part thereof, or with the business of the same, including all the implements and materials necessary for operating the said works, and all machinery of all kinds, and all and singular the other personal property of every kind and description whatsoever belonging to said Water and Electric Light Company, wherever the same may be, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the aforesaid works, or to the construction, maintenance, or use of the same. For a more particular description, reference is hereby made to the record of the suit above mentioned and to the said mortgage, which is recorded as above set forth.

It is provided by the decree above mentioned that upon approval of the sale by the Court and full payment of the purchase money, said Central Trust Company of New-York shall make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed or deeds of the property sold, and that the terms of the sale shall be $10,000 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in sixty days, and that no conveyance of the property shall be made until the whole price is paid.—Dated October 12, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, and
BINGHAM, MITCHELL & RATCHELLOR, Solicitors for Central Trust Company of New-York.
o16-law7wW.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

64th ST., 25 WEST.—Second floor sunny handsome suite of five rooms; with private table; reference.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice double, heated room; all conveniences; excellent table; home comforts; price reasonable; references.

48d ST., 20 EAST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; new management; references.

48th ST., 125 WEST.—Large sunny second floor alcove room, newly furnished; hot and cold water; private family; board optional.

347 WEST 20th ST.—Large sunny front rooms on second and third floors; hot and cold water; bath; everything new and comfortable; table of the best; $12 to $16 for two; references.

Furnished Rooms.

30 WEST 35th ST.—Comfortably furnished, newly decorated room; large closet; running hot and cold water.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

FOR RENT—Large apartment in handsome flat on west side, for two gentlemen, with board, if desired; very nice neighborhood; references. Apply to WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, Box 158 Times.

MADISON AV., 72—Two commodious, well-furnished rooms on second floor for rent, without board.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OF two would rent to one or two gentlemen elegantly furnished suite, second floor modern residence; conveniences; fashionable location; between 35th and 38th Sts. West. EXCLUSIVE, Box 108 Times.

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Port of New-York, November 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-described merchandise, seized for violation of the revenue laws, will be sold at public auction, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 3,077, Revised Statutes, at the United States Barge Office, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, 1895. Sale will commence at 10:30 (10) o'clock A. M., and continue until all are sold. The goods may be seen at the salesroom on December 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th:

June 26, 1894, 1 bale curios; Oct. 13, 1 pkg. manf. tobacco; Nov. 12, 150 cigars; Nov. 13, 1 watch, 3 pipes, 4 knives, 1 set beads, 8 metal cases; Nov. 16, 400 cigarettes; Nov. 20, 800 cigars; Dec. 14, 997 cigars; Dec. 19, 100 cigars; 42 pieces, 1 set dishes, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 2 metal plates; Dec. 20, 60 cigars; Dec. 26, 150 cigars; Jan. 19, 1895, 98 cigars; Jan. 24, 140 cigars, 1 fancy case opal tablets; Jan. 28, 400 cigars; Feb. 5, 1 pkg. wearing apparel; Feb. 9, 235 cigars; Feb. 7, 12 cigars, 34 cigarettes; Feb. 8, 100 cigars; Feb. 20, 1 sealskin coat; March 5, 180 cigars; March 11, 200 cigars; March 12, 26 tablespoons, 6 teaspoons, 20 forks; March 13, 193 cigars; March 16, 6 pairs hand-knit stockings, 2 prs. gloves, 1 scarf, &c.; March 18, 200 cigars, 1 coral brooch, 1 pair diamond earrings, 2 diamond necklaces, 1 charm, watches, &c.; March 25, 9 bottles gin; March 26, 100 cigars, 37 cigars; April 1, 1,000 cigars; April 3, 150 cigars; April 4, 250 cigars; April 9, 2 1-4 yards lace; April 14, 1 diamond ring, 1 pair diamond earrings, 5 prs. earrings, 2 pipes; April 13, 150 cigars; April 20, 275 cigars, 525 cigarettes, 200 cigars; April 22, 1 pr. kid gloves, 50 cigars; April 24, 1 cask 5½ gallons) spirits; April 27, 600 cigars; April 29, 1 pkg. manf. tobacco, 1 piece lace veiling, 350 cigars; May 8, 2 pcs. lace, 585 cigarettes; May 12, 60 cigars; May 20, 836 cigarettes, 182 cigars, 142 cigars; May 23, 761 cigarettes, 423 cigars; May 28, 12 jugs gin; May 29, 100 cigars; June 1, 3 cases Chinese goods, 200 cigars, 5 lace curtains, 2 trunks, 180 cigarettes, 150 cigars; June 3, 800 cigars; June 7, 2,100 cigarettes; June 8, 1 case books; June 11, 1 valise containing 180 ounces phenacetine; 1 pair overalls; June 11, 200 cigars; June 13, 148 cigars, 221 cigarettes; June 17, 1 pkg. manf. tobacco; July 3, 24,620 cigarettes; July 12, 75 cigars, 234 cigars; July 15, 96 cigars; July 19, 200 cigars; July 22, 100 cigars; Aug. 1, 1 pkg. printed matter; Aug. 6, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 pearl brooch, 8 brooches, 1 locket, (1 diamond,) 7 pocket knives, 4 rings, (1 diamond,) 900 cigars; Aug. 8, 594 cigars; Aug. 12, 1,150 cigars, 1½ lb manf. tobacco, 1 pair of horns, 4 seashells, 1 swordfish sword, 1 set coral, 7 watches, 1 diamond scarfpin; Aug. 14, 1 diamond bracelet, 1 gold bracelet, 344 cigars, 2 pcs. 80.7 metres silk; Aug. 19, 1 case containing cotton goods, handkerchiefs, &c.; Aug. 30, 1895, 47 lace handkerchiefs, 1 embrd. table cover, 2 silk scarfs; Sept. 9, 2,050 cigars, 1 pc. silk, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 2 woolen shawls, &c.; Oct. 1, 11 ounces phenacetine, 150 cigars. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to cert

H. F. M'CORMICK'S BRIDE

Miss Edith Rockefeller Married in the Buckingham Hotel.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S SERIOUS ILLNESS

His Condition Forbade a Church Ceremony—Breakfast and Reception at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and Harold Fowler McCormick of Chicago were married yesterday morning in the Buckingham Hotel, the bridegroom's illness making it necessary to give up the church ceremony.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rockefellers have long been members, had been elaborately decorated for the wedding according to designs made by the bride, and about 1,000 friends of the young couple had been invited to witness the ceremony. It had been hoped since last Thursday that the bridegroom, who is suffering with pleuresy, would be able to wed his bride in the church, but late Monday afternoon his physicians decided that the church ceremony must be abandoned, as the bridegroom would run the risk of a serious attack of pneumonia if he went from his rooms to the church. This decision was a great disappointment to the bride and bridegroom, but preparations were made at once to notify friends in and near New-York of the enforced change of plans.

Cards announcing the change in the wedding plans were sent to friends in this city and in neighboring cities and towns, and early yesterday morning a man was stationed in front of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to inform those guests who had not heard of the bridegroom's illness that the ceremony would be quietly performed in the Buckingham Hotel, where Mrs. McCormick and her sons have had apartments for some time.

It was feared Monday that the bridegroom would be too weak to leave his room for the ceremony, but promptly at noon yesterday he appeared in the main room, occupied by his family, in the Buckingham Hotel, and awaited the arrival of the bride. While waiting, he leaned on the arm of his brother and best man, Stanley McCormick. He was very pale, and showed the effects of his illness. He wore a black frock coat, a pair of light gray trousers, with a black stripe; a white waistcoat, a puffed scarf of heavy white silk, and a boutonnière of white orchids.

The ushers were already assembled in the drawing room awaiting the arrival of the bride and her bridesmaids. The ushers were James Blair of Scranton, Penn.; John Garrett of Baltimore, Howard Colby of New-York, Jacob Otto of Buffalo, John Chapman of Chicago, Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., and Turlington Harvey of Chicago.

The bride, who entered the room at noon on the arm of her father, wore a superb gown of ivory satin, made in princess fashion, with a long round train. On the bodice was heavy point lace on a foundation of silk. Over the sleeves were draperies of the same lace. The veil of point lace was fastened to the hair with a wreath of orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids, who preceded the bride, were Miss Emma Rockefeller, a cousin of the bride; Miss Carrie McCormick of Chicago, Miss Frances Adams of Boston, Miss Colwell, and the Misses Scott of this city. They wore gowns of spotted gauze draped over satin and trimmed with fichus of lace. After the bridesmaids came the maid of honor, Miss Alta Rockefeller, a sister of the bride. Her gown was of a delicate mauve made in the same style as those worn by the maids. Following the bridesmaids came the two pages, Emmons Blaine, a grandson of the late James G. Blaine, and Cyrus McCormick, a grandson of the late Cyrus McCormick. These young men are both nephews of the bridegroom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church. Fortunately for the bridegroom, the ceremony was short, for his strength was scarcely equal to the occasion.

Others present at the ceremony were Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, parents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt, Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Miss Etta McCormick, Miss Elsa McCormick, Hall McCormick, Frank Rockefeller, Philip Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, John Chatlin, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCormick.

Directly after the ceremony, the members of the bridal party went to the home of the bride's parents, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, where the wedding breakfast and the reception were held.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony the bridegroom was ordered back to his room by his physicians, despite his earnest protestations. The physicians were afraid that the bridegroom would suffer unless he secured rest at once. The bride at first absolutely refused to attend the reception, but at the bridegroom's request she finally left the hotel, accompanied by her father and mother.

The Rockefeller house, in West Fifty-fourth Street, was almost a mass of flowers. There was not a single room, from the drawing-room floor to the top floor, which was not festooned with roses, chrysanthemums, and violets. At the head of the hall there was a solid bank of jacqueminot roses nearly fifteen feet high. At the northeast corner of the main drawing room was a high arch of white daisies and lilies of the valley, back of which was an immense bank of palms, reaching nearly to the ceiling. Suspended from the centre of the arch was a large floral bell, made of white daisies and having a clapper of red carnations. In the large bow windows was a group of palms and ferns. The doorways were draped with ropes of picked roses, intertwined with green. The mantlepiece was massed with great clusters of American Beauty roses. The huge mirrors in the great hall were festooned with yellow, pink, and white chrysanthemums.

In the dining room, on the second floor, were banks of lilies of the valley and smilax. In the centre of the room was a large round table, at which the bridal party was seated. This board was banked with white orchids and lilies of the valley. The 150 guests who attended the reception were seated at small tables.

The bride received the guests standing by the side of her father. When the reception was over, the bride, accompanied by Stanley McCormick, returned to the Buckingham Hotel, and, to her great delight, she found that Mr. McCormick had not suffered a relapse, as was thought he might.

Although Fifty-fourth Street was lined from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue with a double row of carriages during the reception, Acting Police Captain Steinkamp had no trouble in keeping order. The Acting Captain had thought it wise to detail twenty policemen for service in and around the Buckingham and at the home of the bride's parents, but, fortunately, there was no crowd whatever at the Buckingham, and not more than a dozen persons were in front of the Rockefeller house. This fact was, perhaps, owing to the heavy downpour of rain, which occurred shortly before the ceremony and continued during the time the guests were arriving for the reception.

Mrs. McCormick, like her sisters and brothers, has been well educated in the languages and in music. She speaks French, German Spanish, and Italian, and has recently been studying the Japanese language. She is a little over five feet in height and delights in athletic sports. She is a good skater, an excellent swimmer, and is very fond of bicycle and horseback riding.

Hamilton—Jones.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor E. Jones, a daughter of the late Richard Stokes Jones, formerly of Virginia, to Albert Gould Hamilton, of this city, took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, vicar of the church.

The chancel of the church and the altar were elaborately decorated with white and pink roses, pink chrysanthemums, and masses of tropical plants. Palms were banked at the back of the chancel, forming a solid background of green for the bright colored posies.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of ivory satin. The skirt had ruffles of point lace, and on the bodice were quantities of the same material. The veil of tulle was fastened to the hair with a diamond butterfly, while on the corsage was a diamond sunburst. These jewels were gifts from the bridegroom.

Miss Mabel Witherbee acted as maid of honor, and was the bride's only attendant. She wore a gown of pink satin, draped with chiffon and lace. Over the left arm was a large cluster of bridesmaids roses. On the corsage she wore the bride's souvenir, a pin in the shape of two hearts, one of rubies, the other of diamonds, tied together with a bow knot of diamonds.

The best man was Clarence Hitchell Hamilton, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Clinton Barnum Seeley, Burt Seeley, George N. Hamlin, Clifford Brokaw, James Rutter, and Edward Delaney.

Following the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's mother, 15 West Twenty-first Street.

Arnold—Clements.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 26.—Miss Lucille Rutherford Clements of Flushing, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. H. Clements, was married to Lieut. S. Benjamin Arnold of the First United States Cavalry in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon by the Rev. H. D. Waller, associate rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. A. S. Benjamin of Irvington, N. J.

The church was profusely decorated with flowers and palms, and was festooned with yellow and white ribbons, being the company colors of the bridegroom. The military guests appeared in full uniform.

The bride and bridesmaids were dressed in white and yelloy, and carried bunches of yellow chrysanthemums. The best man was Percy Weir Arnold of Yale College, brother of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Hicks of Flushing, Miss Cecil Miles, daughter of Gen. Miles of Washington, D. C.; Miss Ethel Winchester of Cold Spring, N. Y., and Miss Lillie Wood of Flushing.

Master Rutherford Lawrence Flushing acted as page. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Clements, sister of the bride. The ushers were Lieuts. Barden, Walker, and Ladue of the United States Engineer Corps, Lieut. Wyse of the Ninth United States Infantry, Lieut. Threckheld of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and Lieut. Traub of the First United States Cavalry.

Supper was served by Fritz Sutter, chef of the Niantic Club, at the home of the sister of the bride, Mrs. R. B. Lawrence of 69 Franklin Place.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Col. and Mrs. Arnold, parents of bridegroom; Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterworth, Capt. and Mrs. A. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Scovill, Col. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bowne.

Robb—Henderson.

St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, was crowded yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with people prominent in society in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. The bride was Miss Frances Beatrix Henderson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson of 111 East Thirty-first Street, and the bridegroom was Nathaniel Thayer Robb, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb of 23 Park Avenue.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of Boston.

The chancel of the church was decorated with white roses, white chrysanthemums, violets, and tropical plants. The best man was Horatio Hathaway, Jr., of New-Bedford, Mass. The bridal procession went up the aisle headed by the ushers, Charles R. Henderson, Jr., Robert Shaw Barlow, Dexter H. Blagden, Sherwood Bissell Ives, and L. F. Holbrook Betts of New-York; John Harleston Parker, Louis Frothingham, and Charles Kimball Cummings of Boston, and Edwin B. Bartlett of Pittsfield, Mass.

Then came the bridesmaids—Miss Janet Henderson, a sister of the bride; Miss Robb and Miss Louisa Robb, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth J. King, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Caroline King Lee, Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, and Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of heavy white satin elaborately trimmed with point lace. The veil of point lace was fastened to the hair with a wreath of orange blossoms.

After the ceremony there was a large reception at the town house of the bride's parents.

Gaston—Bishop.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Miss Ethel Mary Bishop was married this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gilliland, to George B. Gaston of Indianapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Anthony Kellner of New-Rochelle, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. H. E. Adriance of New-York.

The bride wore white satin and chiffon, with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father, James Draper Bishop.

Miss Bessie De Muth, the maid of honor, wore pink silk and chiffon, and carried roses. E. E. Loomis of Elmira, N. Y., was the best man. The ushers were Mr. David R. Vail of Boston, Mr. George M. Brockway, Mr. Edward B. Wells of New-York, and Percy Jones of New-Rochelle.

The decorations of the house consisted entirely of palms and chrysanthemums.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Vail of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adriance, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Van Sickle, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arthur, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank W. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Bruch, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. Eyre of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Stapler, Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Miss Edith C. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Corlis, and Mr. and Mrs. James F. Secor of Pelham Manor.

Wood—Miller.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Miss Edith Estelle Miller was married to-day to Allen Howland Wood of Boston in the Central Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Smith, assisted by the Rev. H. K. Walter. The church was decorated profusely with roses, chrysanthemums, and palms.

The ushers were Daniel Miller of Philadelphia, Elmer Bliss of New-York, Richard Snowden of Chicago, Harry Bell of Boston, Theodore K. Miller, Jr., and Daniel B. Miller of Baltimore. The best man was Harry Watkins of New-York.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Latimer of Charlestown, West Va.; Miss L. B. Yates and Miss A. B. Yates of Fredericksburg, Va.; Miss Elsie Miller, Miss Nellie Hunter, and Miss Jennie Hunter. The maid of honor was Miss M. Stanley Miller. After the wedding, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, 1,000 North Charles Street.

Palmer—Edwards.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Miss Olive Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Edwards, presiding elder of the East Baltimore District of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, was married to-day to Dr. Chase Palmer of Louisville, Ky.

MR. SMITH HAS AN EXCISE SCHEME

He Suggests the Appointment of a Committee to Which to Propound It.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, thinks he can suggest a change in the excise law, and with that idea has sent a letter to Lieut. Gov. Saxton and a copy to Gov. Morton.

The letter alludes to the importance of some change in regard to the present Sunday excise laws, and makes this suggestion:

"I suggest that a representative committee of the members of the Legislature, both of the Senate and House, should be appointed with a view to a conference with a citizens' committee to be appointed, if you please, by the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of mutual consultation and advisement as to what course should be taken regarding legislation as affecting the important subjects above referred to. I should hope that you would be Chairman of such committee, and would cause four other influential men to be named as your associates."

In the course of the letter Mr. Smith announces that he has a plan of his own "as to what course such legislation should take," but what it is he is not yet ready to say.

If in need of a remedy for a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, use promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all Lung and Throat troubles.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

SKEHAN KILLS HIMSELF

Senior Member of a Wall Street Firm Had Been Worried and Sleepless.

TROUBLED BY BERNHEIM'S QUEERNESS

Doctor Says He Fired Once to Try the Pistol, Missed the Second Shot, and Made the Third Successful.

J. B. Skehan, senior member of the firm of Skehan & Co., 16 Broad Street, killed himself early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the back of the head with a revolver, in his private residence in Belleville Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Dr. J. S. Brown, the family physician, was summoned from his home in South Fullerton Street, but before the sad message had even reached him, Mr. Skehan had breathed his last, and was lying on the floor of his kitchen, with his stunned wife and frightened, screaming children round him.

Mr. Skehan had been suffering from nervousness and severe attacks of insomnia for some weeks. Business troubles and anxieties, caused, it is said, by the irregularities of his late partner, A. C. Bernheim, were the source of his restlessness and sleeplessness, which were daily becoming worse.

Mr. Skehan left his home in Upper Montclair Monday, as usual, kissed his eight children good-bye, and, telling his wife to expect him home by 7 o'clock, started for his day's business in this city.

He returned home that evening, as he had said, about 7 o'clock, and after spending the evening at home with his wife and children, retired to bed at the usual hour.

Sleep, however, refused to come to him and to help him forget his worries, even for a few hours. He got up and walked about the room several times during the night, returning to bed each time only to toss about and long for the morning. In the small hours of the morning, somewhere between 2 and 3 o'clock, Mr. Skehan suddenly sprang out of bed again, and started to go down stairs. His wife awoke, and asked him anxiously what the matter was. The sound of dogs barking rose loudly on the night air.

"Don't you hear those dogs barking?" Mr. Skehan said to his wife in a whisper. "There must be burglars in the house. I'll go down stairs and see."

Mr. Skehan took up a pistol that had lain in the house for years, and was kept there to frighten away burglars, and began stealthily to go down stairs into the dark rooms on the ground floor.

Mrs. Skehan accompanied him, and together they searched the whole floor without finding any traces of burglars. They went up to bed again, and Mrs. Skehan fell asleep.

It was 6 o'clock and beginning to grow light, when Mr. Skehan suddenly sat up in bed and awoke his wife.

"I can't sleep," he said. "I think I'll sit up for a while," and he got out of bed and sat in an armchair in the bedroom.

Mrs. Skehan dozed off to sleep again, from which she was aroused thirty minutes later by a loud noise. She sprang out of bed. Her husband's chair was empty and he was not in the room. A second report rang out as she crossed the room to the door. It seemed to come from the direction of the back stairs, and she rushed down stairs.

Just before she reached the kitchen the sound of a third pistol shot echoed through the house, and Mrs. Skehan ran into the room just in time to see her husband fall to the floor, dead.

There was a ragged bullet wound in the back of his head, at the joining of the neck, and the pistol lay beside the body on the floor. Death was instantaneous.

Dr. J. S. Brown and Dr. W. L. Washington, the Coroner's physician, came soon afterward from Newark, and made a careful examination.

They both agreed that death had been instantaneous and the death certificate signed by Dr. Brown states that Mr. Skehan met his death by his own hand. Permit was signed for burial, and the funeral services will be held Friday in Mr. Skehan's house.

Mr. Skehan leaves eight children, the eldest of whom is a boy, sixteen years old. It was a sad and painful sight to see the fatherless children roaming yesterday, with white faces and hushed voices, through the rooms and corridors of the big house. They did not understand what had happened, and while some of them cried bitterly, the others only looked on with wide and frightened eyes. Mrs. Skehan is prostrated with grief.

Mr. Skehan, who was thirty-nine years old, first went to live in Montclair nine years ago. His life there was quiet and uneventful, and he was held in merited esteem by all his neighbors. He entered Wall Street as a boy twenty-three years ago, and finally became cashier to Spencer Trask & Co. With the training he acquired he became junior member in the firm of Marquand & Skehan, organized Nov. 10, 1891. A. C. Bernheim was taken Jan. 1, 1893, into the firm, which was known thereafter as Marquand, Skehan & Co. Mr. Marquand having died six months previously, the firm became Jan. 13, 1895, Skehan & Bernheim. Mr. Bernheim died suddenly of typhoid fever July 24 of this year, and the firm name was again changed to Skehan & Co.

News of Mr. Skehan's death was much commented on in Wall Street yesterday, and the fact was noted that three members of the firm had died in rapid succession. Ever since the first intimation that the late A. C. Bernheim had not left affairs as they should be, and more especially since the institution of proceedings by Lazarus Levy & Co. against the Bernheim estate for large sums of money alleged to have been advanced by Levy to Bernheim, J. B. Skehan had been worried, anxious, and sleepless.

Not long after the death of Bernheim investigation showed some peculiar financial complications in which he was involved to the extent of some $800,000.

A member of the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co. said yesterday: "We have not examined thoroughly into the affairs of the firm as yet. But I believe we are in no way embarrassed, and we shall continue to do business."

Although the family at first denied that Mr. Skehan had committed suicide, the doctors and the police were unanimous in their opinion. Rumors were flying abroad that Mr. Skehan had stumbled on the stairs and that the pistol had gone off by accident. But the death wound was in the back of the head, while the first shot entered the ceiling, and the second grazed the forehead.

"Our belief is," said Dr. Brown, "that the first shot was to ascertain if the pistol was all right, and the second was a miss. The third shot accomplished the desired end."

MR. SKEHAN IN WALL STREET.

A. C. Bernheim's Transactions Cost Money and Patronage.

Word of Mr. Skehan's death reached his office, 16 Broad Street, in the morning, in a dispatch from Mrs. Skehan, which stated the fact, without giving any particulars. E. S. Mendels, one of the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co., sent his son at once to North Montclair. The young man telephoned some of the details by noon. They were known through news reports almost as soon, and many callers went to the firm's office.

Mr. Skehan had won many friends in Wall Street, and expressions of regret for his death were heard everywhere. Some of his friends seemed not unprepared for it, and, while not disposed to assume that it had been purposely self-inflicted, they spoke of his despondency over business misfortunes as a possible explanation.

The firm had started in business in 1891 with every prospect of success. It took up electric light securities as a specialty and made money rapidly. The death of Russell Marquand, the senior partner, last year, was its first misfortune, but business still continued good.

A. C. Bernheim, who had been a special partner since Jan. 1, 1893, joined the Stock Exchange, and the firm of Marquand, Skehan & Co. became Skehan, Bernheim & Co. Disclosures concerning the affairs of Mr. Bernheim, after his death last Summer, which were set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES early in October, led to a reorganization of the firm as J. B. Skehan & Co. It was alleged that Mr. Bernheim owed the firm $120,000, and the firm brought suit against Mr. Bernheim's estate for this amount and laid claim to Mr. Bernheim's Stock Exchange certificate of membership and to his insurance in that body, amounting jointly to $50,000, as part security for the claim. F. R. Wright became a member of the firm, the partners then being Messrs. Skehan, Mendels, and Wright.

There is no intimation that Mr. Skehan was implicated in any of Mr. Bernheim's transactions, except as a creditor. It was believed down town, however, that the Bernheim disclosures lost the firm business and accounts and that they might well have discouraged Mr. Skehan, who was sensitive over them. The firm was in no way financially involved, so far as is known. Its Stock Exchange contracts amounted to only 200 shares of St. Paul, which were closed yesterday by regular sale.

Mr. Skehan was believed to have a little property which he had saved from early profits of the firm. No doubt was felt that his family believed his death to have been accidental. On that point his friends chose to reserve their opinion.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the fashionable people of the city have been asked to join house parties for this week in near-by towns, there is still a sufficient number of people of social prominence left in New-York to make Thanksgiving Day at the Picture Show a memorable one. There will be music by the Hungarian Band from 4 to 6 o'clock, and tea will be served by Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, and Miss Katherine Duer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Corwin and the Misses Corwin, who have been abroad since last June, will sail for New-York from England about the middle of December. Mrs. Corwin intends giving a series of receptions in January.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis will spend the Winter at the Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson Hall have returned from their wedding trip, and have taken apartments at 221 West End Avenue.

There will be a tea and sale of fancy articles at the Waldorf, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. to-day, for the benefit of the Helpers Devoted to Gratuitous Works for the Destitute Sick and Poor. A bazaar will be held at the Convent of the Helpers, 114 East Eighty-sixth Street, on Dec. 2, 3, and 4.

The managers of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work, which is in great need of funds, have planned an attractive course of lectures to be given at the Waldorf. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of Gen. Custer, will open the series of five lectures on Dec. 18 with her talk on "Garrison Life." Hamilton Gibson will talk on Jan. 8 about "The Mystery of Flowers." Among the other lecturers who will appear are Mr. Cable, Hamilton Mable, and Dr. and Mrs. Hector Hale. Dr. and Mrs. Hale will finish the series on Feb. 5, with a lecture on Robert Burns, Mrs. Hale illustrating her husband's dissertations upon the Scottish bard by singing several of the poet's ballads. Mrs. Van Vorst, President of the Madison Avenue Depository, although yet abroad, keeps herself in touch with the work done by the managers through letters. Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Mrs. J. Barrett Blodgett, and other well-known women are working earnestly to make this course of lectures a success.

Mrs. John Dwight of Mount Morris Park West will entertain a family Thanksgiving party of forty persons to-morrow. The dinner will be followed in the evening by an informal dance.

Miss Lillian Sturtevant of 178 West Seventy-third Street will be the guest of Senator and Mrs. Clarence W. Kline of Hazelton, Penn., during Thanksgiving week.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, the latter formerly Miss Pauline Whitney, are spending a few days with Mrs. Paget's grandmother, Mrs. J. S. Whitney, in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Frank have returned from a tour of Europe, and have taken apartments at the Hotel Grenoble. Mrs. Frank and Miss Daisy Frank will shortly go to Atlanta, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Maurice Arnold.

In announcing their Christmas theatricals at the Berkeley Lyceum during next week, for the benefit of the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, the Strollers give an imposing list of patrons and patronesses, which includes the names of all the most prominent people in society. A committee of ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing have given their aid and influence and the prestige of their names to insure the social as well as financial success of the week's performances. Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" is to be the play. A number of theatre parties have been arranged for each night. Mrs. Henry Sloane has secured a box for the opening night and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has one for the Thursday matinée.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Kane Neilson, daughter of Alfred Neilson, to Dr. Pedro F. Francke will take place at Lawrenceville, L. I., on Dec. 3, and not on Dec. 12, as was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Babies' Hospital have sent out a special appeal for funds. This charity is in every way a worthy one. According to the records of the Health Board of New-York for the past three years, in a total of 128,116 deaths of persons of all ages, over one-third were among infants under two years of age. During the past six years the hospital has received in its wards over 1,500 infants, and has educated and sent out to private duty in families, 60 trained nurses. Among the prominent women interested in this charity are Mrs. John J. Knox, who is President of the Board of Lady Managers; Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. Eben E. Olcott, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Edwin D. Adams, Mrs. Daniel H. Applegate, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Mrs. R. Lenox Belknap, Mrs. Daniel S. Berlin, Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. Robert W. Chapin, Mrs. F. A. A. Constable, Mrs. W. E. Connor, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. J. Newton Dickson, Miss Margarette H. Edgar, Miss Anna B. Evans, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Edward Fieltman, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Mrs. Joseph C. Hall, Mrs. H. B. Herbert, Mrs. William Herrick, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Helen Hoffman, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. William James, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. Charles O. Kimball, Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mrs. William Moir, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. John H. Parmly, Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Louis T. Romaine, Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite, Mrs. James L. Soutter, Mrs. William T. Schley, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. James Stillman, Mrs. Walter S. Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Vermilye, and Miss Emily A. Watson. The Board of Directors of the hospital consists of Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, B. Ogden Chisolm, Henry R. Kunherdt, James A. Garland, Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Dr. R. B. Kimball, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. John J. Knox, Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Dr. A. Blair Thaw, Frank Tilford, William F. Havemeyer, J. Hooker Hammersley, William Fahnestock, and Leon Marie.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Lillian Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah North Wilcox of Port Chester, N. Y., to John Fraser Mills, Jr., on the evening of Dec. 10 at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church at Port Chester. Mr. Mills is a grandson of William P. Abendroth. The father of Miss Wilcox has been for many years cashier of the First National Bank of Port Chester.

PATRIARCH.

AT THE MERCY OF THE SEA

How the Bruce Hawkins Was Buffeted by the Wind and Waves.

STARVATION AN ADDITIONAL DANGER

The Deckload of Lumber Broke Loose and Menaced the Crew—The Rescued Men in New-York City.

Capt. James Gurney, Jr., and seven of the shipwrecked crew of the barkentine Bruce Hawkins reached this city yesterday from Hoffman Island, where they were sent Monday when they arrived at Quarantine on the steamship Vigilancia from Havana.

The Bruce Hawkins was abandoned in a water-logged condition Nov. 14, ninety miles south of Cape Hatteras. Capt. Gurney, who is part owner of the Hawkins, yesterday told the story of the fearful experience he and the crew went through after their vessel had two of her masts blown out and became water-logged, so that she rolled about in the trough of the sea at the mercy of the waves. He said:

"We left Savannah, bound for Boston, with 400,000 feet of Georgia pine, a part of which we carried as a deckload. We ran into a hurricane Nov. 11 that, two days later, dismantled our vessel and nearly sent us all to the bottom.

"As we approached the storm we took in all the sail we could, and, under double reefs, hove to to weather the gale and tremendous seas.

"The wind increased in force from the northeast during the 11th and 12th, and the sea became more and more wild as it was driven before the gale until the morning of Nov. 13. Our deckload broke loose and washed about the deck, battering and destroying everything and making it dangerous to try to move at all.

"Our main and mizzen masts went by the board that morning, and the heavy waves that broke over us washed away our deckload, tore open our hatches, and filled us with water. All control of the vessel was lost, and as she wallowed and rolled from side to side she at times was on her beam ends, so that, for safety, we had to climb over the rail and do the best we could upon her hull until she righted again.

"While she was pitching and tossing, and the waves were breaking over her with almost irresistible force, and while we were all on the cabin house to escape the fury of the waves, a tremendous sea struck us and washed Chief Mate James Fraser of North Adams, Mass., and William Gordon, one of the crew, overboard, threw me to the deck, broke my nose, and displaced two of my ribs.

"When I recovered my presence of mind I ran forward, where I saw a man in the water. I swung from the spanker-boom guy, and as he swam toward me, grasped him, and with the aid of the others got him aboard the vessel. It was Gordon—poor Fraser was gone.

"We had been so fully occupied in trying to save our lives during the 13th that no effort was made to obtain food. Water fit to drink we could not get, as the deckload had broken off the pipes and allowed the salt water to get into our tank.

"When our hunger became so great that some effort to obtain food had to be made, Mate Miller found a quarter of a barrel that contained twenty-two biscuits, the only thing on board that could be reached that had not been saturated with salt water. We then had death and hunger both staring us in the face, and I took especial care of a white water spaniel that I had on board, not knowing how soon it would be necessary to eat our pet.

"The wind abated somewhat that afternoon, and by a great effort I got a man in the foretop as a lookout and to hoist our burgee: our ensign was in the cabin and could not be reached. While he was aloft he discovered smoke from a steamer off on the northern horizon.

"After a time we saw the steamer bearing down upon us, and then our joy was too great for expression.

"It was the Munson Line steamer Ardanmohr that came to our rescue, and when her boats reached our side we did not stop to try to save anything, but climbed into the boats as quickly as possible, some of us scarcely more than half clothed.

"Capt. Davy and Chief Officer Gordon of the Ardanmohr did everything that they could to make us comfortable. They now have the spaniel as a pet.

"Capt. Davy set us ashore at Havana, and from there we came directly here. I have been told that the Hawkins's cargo of lumber kept her afloat, and that she was found and towed into Norfolk. Before the storm she was valued at $22,000, and her cargo at $7,000. What her value is now only the appraisers can tell."

The names of the Hawkins's crew that landed yesterday are R. H. Miller, second mate; Peter Esser, Charles Hughes, William Gordon, Foster Norman, George Earnest, and Charles Pierce. Capt. Gurney went to Boston last night and the crew to boarding houses in this city. They are anxious to ship again at once.

Meeting of a Committee on Missions.

The New-York Committee on Work for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church held its annual meeting yesterday morning in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Bishop Brewer presided. Addresses were made by Bishop Graves of Shanghai, China; the Rev. Mr. Morris of Brasil; Mrs. Pierson, the Rev. William Dooman of Japan, and the Rev. Dr. Langford, the General Secretary of this city.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CURIO CABINETS.

For unaffected, spontaneous art, commend us to the little cabinets designed after the Louis XVI. style, with their simplicity of form and delicacy of ornament.

One beautiful specimen is low, circular in shape, with an inlaid frieze about the top, and with graceful festoons of inlay framing the paneled and painted door.

Other pieces are carved. Still others are finished with brass ornamental work, as carefully cast and chased, almost, as gold plate.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

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SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

New-York Stores will not open to-morrow.

A good Overcoat will last 3 years: a Thanksgiving dinner will not.

Better buy the Overcoat and dine with your friends.

Buy one of our $25 Kersey Overcoats. It'll give you something to be thankful for.

Plenty of sizes left in those Young Men's Suits reduced from $18, $20, and $22 to $15.
Silk Mufflers—Special, $1.00.
Children's Suits—Extra Value, $4.50.
Fur-Lined Overcoats, $85 to $385.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Try our dollar glove.
Special attention given to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

RARE BARGAINS.

To make room for Holiday Novelties. 45 West 23d St.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY PRESERVERS

Rain Spoiled Their Meeting and They Decided to Have Another. After Hearing Dr. Meredith.

A further meeting in the interest of a proposed general organization in the Christian churches of Brooklyn to preserve the laws which now regulate Sunday observance was held last night in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. Owing to the rainstorm, the attendance of ministers and others interested in keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest, on which no liquor is to be sold, was not very large, and it was resolved, after the delivery of an eloquent address by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, to hold another meeting in the near future. Meanwhile, organizations are to be established in a number of churches. After that is done a central body is to be formed, and every church that takes hold of the movement is to be a part of one large organization, the sole purpose of which is to accomplish, by agitation, and by petition and otherwise, the stopping of the sale of liquor on Sunday and the preservation of that day as the day of rest.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Col. A. S. Bacon, and other prominent members of the Law Enforcement Society were present at last night's meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith said that Sunday was provided for by law of nature as well as of the Bible. It was preserved by one of the Ten Commandments. "These Ten Commandments," said Dr. Meredith, "were moral truths. They were as binding on man before as after they were written on tables of stone.

"A church ceases to be worth the gas that it takes to light it when it is not the servant of the people.

"The Sabbath was made for man, and man is a physical being and needs rest. It is perfectly right for man to lay abed later than usual Sunday morning. Put down your Sunday newspapers and look after your spiritual welfare.

"Our first Sunday law was passed at the time of the organization of the State in 1810, and it has never been touched since, except to make it stronger. We are constantly progressing. Don't let us now take

Wednesday
November 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WARDEN THAYER'S REPLY

To the Charges Against His Management of Clinton Prison.

ALLEGATIONS MADE ARE NOT TRUE

The Rules and Laws for the Government of the Prison Have Been Observed, He Says in an Affidavit.

DANNEMORA, Nov. 26.—To the charges made by the Republican politicians who are after the prison patronage, Warden Walter N. Thayer of the Clinton Prison has made answer so far as the institution at this place is concerned.

It was at this prison that the "discipline" or lack of discipline was made the subject of the alleged investigation by the legislative committee last Winter.

The testimony as to this was taken at Plattsburg, and the witnesses were chiefly former employes who had been discharged for incompetency or men who had applied for positions "in the yard," which they failed to receive.

This testimony was the basis of the charges brought by ex-Congressman John M. Wever and ex-Sheriff Jehiel B. White. Some of them are trivial. Some of them are absurd. After listening to them as they were read, one of the men who is an authority on prison management in this State, said: "Suppose the charges were true—all of them—what then?"

Warden Thayer has made a sworn statement in reply to these charges. It is as follows:

State of New-York, Clinton County, ss:

Walter N. Thayer, being duly sworn, says that he is, and since January 1, 1892, has been the agent and Warden of Clinton Prison, located in said county; that he has heard read the charges herein preferred against the Superintendent of State Prisons, and is familiar with the same so far as said charges relate to the affairs of Clinton Prison.

That it is not true, as stated in said charges, that said Clinton Prison during the period of three years last past has been run in a manner contrary to the laws of this State, or the rules of discipline of said prison: that prisoners have not been allowed to wander around the streets of the Village of Dannemora, where said prison is situated, outside the prison walls at all times of the day, and up to 10 o'clock in the evening, without any apparent object except amusement; that no convict has been permitted outside of the prison walls day or night, unless on business connected with the prison or the Warden's house; that no convicts have ever driven the horses used about said prison unattended by any officer, except only those convicts whose business it was to drive the horses, the employment of such convicts in such capacity having existed as a practice, as deponent is informed and believes, since the locating of the prison in 1844, said practice saving the State the salaries of about twelve teamsters; that the men selected for such work, and for any outside work, are trusted men; that none of them have ever attempted to escape, and, in the main, those selected are those whose sentences have nearly expired; that there has never been, since deponent has been such Warden, any playing of ball outside of the prison inclosure between convicts and citizens, except once, when the same was at once repressed; that no convict has ever picked berries unaccompanied by officers, except one feeble old man, sixty-four years of age, who has occasionally picked berries in the prison pasture; that no convict has ever, to deponent's knowledge, engaged in sliding down hill either alone or with the people of the village, nor have any taken guns and gone on hunting excursions into the woods from the prison, except that once, for the first time since he has been Warden of said prison, deponent in the month of October, 1894, took a vacation of four days, hunting at Silver Lake, when deponent took with him as a teamster, to care for the horses a convict who was dressed in his prison clothes, and who acted as the servant for deponent and four officers of the prison who were deponent's companions; that deponent was called home on matters pertaining to the prison, and said morning said teamster returned with the officers in whose charge he was left; that said convict, who was employed as a teamster, has driven State officials about the surrounding country, including two investigating committees; that it is not true that convicts as high as fifteen in number have been allowed to sleep in the barn outside of the prison walls; that no more than four convicts have ever slept at the barn, they being prisoners employed in and about said barn and the teaming department; that in 1894 deponent was called to the attention of the Legislature to the fact that convicts were required to sleep in said barn, and asked an appropriation to build a barn within the prison walls, as he feared that said convicts sleeping at the barn might commit some depredation after dark; that the Chairman of the Finance Committee said that if convicts had slept in said barn since the founding of said prison, as deponent is informed and believes this has been the custom, they could continue to do so, and no appropriation was made by said committee to build said barn; that convicts have not been allowed to visit hotels in said village in order to purchase whisky, nor to get intoxicated at the bar, or elsewhere; that their exercise, no convicts are allowed to play ball, nor have they ever been allowed to play against a team of citizens of said village, except as hereinbefore stated, nor have such games been conducted outside of the prison walls either on the Sabbath or on week days; that convicts are not allowed to consort with lewd women outside the prison walls, nor otherwise, nor are they, or any of them, allowed to use the horses connected with said prison for pleasure or recreation, or for any other purpose except work, or the exercise of said horses; that they have never been allowed to break into hotels in the night time or steal large or any other quantities of whisky, or bring it to the prison to be delivered out to convicts, nor have they ever been allowed to become beastly intoxicated, nor intoxication that is not beastly, within the walls of said prison, nor to drive the horses belonging to said prison in a cruel and inhuman manner, nor to consort with the people of said village in games of amusement, nor to conduct themselves not as convicts, but as visitors at a public hostlery located in the mountains, nor have there been any occasions since deponent has been such agent and Warden, that the officers or keepers of said prison have lost their temper and beaten, or pounded, or struck, or kicked said prisoners in a cruel and inhuman manner, instead of enforcing regular and proper discipline.

Deponent further says that the State prison law requires the Warden to use the convicts as his servants; that the residence of said Warden is outside the prison walls, and that such prisoners as are used as servants of the Warden are, therefore, of necessity used outside of the prison walls; that in selecting such convicts for servants, those only are selected who are trusted men, and whom it is safe and proper to have around the house where the family of said deponent has had such convicts as servants, and they have done the duties of servants outside of the prison walls, and have gone on errands for and with members of deponent's family precisely as other servants in the neighborhood, employed in ordinary cases would do, and no other way, and such servants are never seen or allowed to go upon the streets after dark, unless they are sent upon an errand by deponent or his family.

Deponent further says that after careful study of the system in use at said Dannemora Prison, and the best industries he has been able to make concerning the system and the discipline prior to the time when deponent assumed his office as aforesaid, he believes that the discipline at said prison has never been in a better state of efficiency than it is at the present time; that deponent has devoted himself earnestly and unremittingly to performing the duties of said office; that his sole aim while he has been acting as such agent and Warden has been to maintain said prison strictly upon the lines of law, and to produce, if not the best results, a healthy tone of discipline, efficiency, economy and financial benefit to the State; that he has never had higher prices for supplies for said prison than the same for which he could have obtained such supplies elsewhere, while the quality of the articles furnished was not in any case because of the payment of such high prices, nor with any other extraction of benefit to himself, that the aim has been, and his practice has been to consider where the money was to be obtained, and from whom it was to be obtained, and to make no arrangements, agreements or understanding of any kind in relation thereto, and any person with whom he has dealt, or any agent and Warden, to which he or they have any benefit or emolument that any rebates were received by deponent on his knowledge, or that deponent, or any of the officers, clerks or employes of deponent, or the officers, clerks or employes of the Board of Prison Commissioners, received any benefit or emolument from any of the parties who furnished supplies to said prison, or from any other person whatsoever, and that the reports of deponent are true.

Deponent further says that since his incumbency of said office he has endeavored to carry out the instructions and directions of the Superintendent of State Prisons in command and faithfully to obey the laws of the State, and to the best of his ability to perform the duties of said office, and that he is strictly complying with all directions, laws and commands of the Superintendent of State Prisons, and that he has never failed to comply with any of the same, and that he has never failed to comply with any of the same, and that he has never failed to comply with any of the same

NOT CIVIL SERVICE WORK

Controller Fitch Answered by Rapid Transit Commissioners' Counsel.

CHIEF ENGINEER CAN HIRE HELP

But When the Commission Employs Engineers They Must Be Examined—No Application from Elevated Road.

Commissioners Orr, Steinway, Claflin, and Inman were the only members of the Board of Rapid Transit at the meeting yesterday afternoon.

Secretary Delafield presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen urging the granting by the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Manhattan Railway Company permission to lay a third track and other additional facilities.

The Commissioners considered the matter in private session, and on the motion of Mr. Inman resolutions were adopted directing the secretary to inform the Board of Aldermen that, "although this board is heartily in favor of such action as will insure better transit facilities to the people of this city, no application has been made to this board by the Manhattan Railway Company for the grant of such additional privileges and franchises as are referred to in the resolutions adopted by the Common Council, and in absence of such an application this board is without authority under the law which created it to take any action in the premises."

The bills of W. B. Parsons, the Chief Engineer, for fees from July 1 to Oct. 1, amounting to $2,500, and for disbursements during September amounting to $1,962.66, and the bills of Tracy, Boardman & Platt and Parsons, Shepard & Ogden for fees and disbursements from July 1 to Oct 1, amounting to $7,238.34, were presented and approved, the payments to be made as soon as the money for the same is appropriated.

A long communication was presented to the board by the counsel in explanation of the printing bills rendered by them and to which Controller Fitch had objected. The counsel contended that the charges were not excessive, and were precisely the same rates as they were in the habit of paying for private work.

With reference to the charges of the Chief Engineer for payments made by him for services of persons employed in the engineering work intrusted to him, and to payment for which Controller Fitch objected because the persons employed in this work had not been appointed under civil service rules, the counsel say:

Whenever the board itself employs engineers of a grade suitable for civil service classification, or draftsmen, or other subordinates, we should deem it lawful and quite proper that they be included in the classified service under the civil service law. When the time approaches for their employment we suggest that the commission shall preliminarily draw the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners of New-York City, and, if proper, of the Mayor also to the matter that a proper classification may be made and the persons to be appointed selected under the civil service system.

As we understand it, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners has not yet employed any subordinates on engineering work. The only person employed for the work is the Chief Engineer, whose position is clearly not within the classified service. His employment is to do particular work in like manner as he might be employed to do such work for any client other than the Rapid Transit Board.

The Rapid Transit act, Section 9, expressly authorizes the board from time to time to employ such engineers as it may deem necessary to the proper performance by it of its duties prescribed by the act. The disbursements made by the Chief Engineer to the subordinates of his general engineering office, or connected with it, are not, in our opinion, payments made to employes of the board. The board does not appoint and does not control those persons.

The Chief Engineer is employed to do certain work, for which he, and he alone, is responsible; and, in our opinion, it is for him to determine the manner in which the work should be done. It seems to us that the case is like that of persons employed by the counsel of the board to do typewriting or printing, or other work necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of counsel. The payments made by the counsel for such purposes are payments for incidental disbursements.

As we have already suggested, a very different situation will arise when actual construction shall begin, and persons shall be employed by the board who are to give their entire business time to its service, and who may, therefore, be fairly deemed to be—within the language of Section 8 of the Civil Service act—"in the public service of the city."

We have not considered the question whether the Rapid Transit Board be not a State board, and therefore not at all within the civil service jurisdiction of the city, but within the civil service jurisdiction of the State. That question we may better deal with when it shall be necessarily raised.

A copy of this letter of counsel was sent to Controller Fitch and elicited the following reply:

I have carefully considered your communication of the 6th inst., and the accompanying copy of the statement and views of the counsel to your board, and while upon the subject of past employment of engineers, draughtsmen, and others by the Chief Engineer, the explanation as to the employment and service would seem to make proper to pay for said services, yet I am still of the opinion that the employment of all persons whose services may be needed in the work of the Commissioners should be directly by your board and should not be delegated, as it practically has been up to the present time.

Many of the departments of the City Government require the services of engineers, draughtsmen, and others whose duties are allied to those of engineers. Under the classification of civil service rules no employment of persons for said positions can be made by said departments except under civil service rules and regulations.

Even in the selection of engineers and assistant engineers for the work of the Finance Department the examination of all city work, it is required that they shall be appointed from the civil service list. I see no reason why your board should be exempt from the benefits and requirements of the laws which govern the expenditures of the other city boards and departments.

As to the bills for printing done for counsel to the commission, I desire to state that, while the statement of counsel gives the reasons for having the printing done, yet the manuscript proofs, showing alterations, although several times asked for by this department, have not as yet been produced. Inasmuch as no calculation of the reasonable amount to be allowed for the changes and alterations can well be made without the production of such proofs, I am informed by the Auditor that it is not possible at present to pass finally upon the said bills.

Secretary Delafield reported the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the following objects:

The use of the offices occupied by the Rapid Transit Commissioners was tendered to the Commissioners appointed Monday by the General Term of the Supreme Court to determine whether the underground rapid-transit system should be built by the city, despite the objections of property owners along the proposed route. This commission will hold its first public hearing Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission, 256 Broadway.

The Commissioners have sixty days in which to take testimony, and all of the property owners along the line of the proposed roads will be given ample opportunity for presenting their objections. Mr. Frederic R. Coudert will act as Chairman of the commission.

Penal Settlements of Siberia.

From The London Daily News.

Prince N. S. Golitzin has made several journeys to the penal settlements of Siberia since 1892, with the humane object of doing something to improve the condition of the children of convicts who follow their parents into penal exile. Prince Golitzin, in a paper he has just written on the subject for presentation to the Russian Ministry, describes the baleful and demoralizing effects of their surroundings on many thousands of children scattered among the convict settlements of Siberia. He suggests to the Government the advisability of establishing at Irkutsk and in other Siberian centres large industrial schools for the training and education of the convicts' children. A Russian philanthropist could not undertake a more praiseworthy task than that which Prince N. S. Golitzin has now set himself to accomplish.

Influenza in South Africa.

From The Westminster Gazette.

For many months past the influenza fiend has scarcely been heard of in England, but he is active enough elsewhere. South Africa of late seems to have become one of his happy hunting grounds, and that he is no respecter of persons is evident from the fact that he has not spared even the press. The Port Elizabeth Telegraph of the 17th ult., has the following: "Owing to the havoc which influenza has played among the staff of this paper, we have to crave the indulgence of our readers."

REPORTS FOR THE SOCIETY

Aldermen's Committee's View on the Flag Raising Question—The Board May Discuss It.

That notable controversy between the heir of John Van Arsdale, Christopher K. Forbes, and the Society of the War of 1812 as to who had the right to raise the flag at the Battery and the Block House, in Central Park, on Evacuation Day and July 4, had another chapter added to it yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee on Lands, Parks, and Public Places, to which the controversy had been referred, reported in favor of the Society of the War of 1812, and at the same time recognized that it had no jurisdiction in the matter whatever. This novel report was received, but when a few of the Aldermen wanted to protest against it the whole matter was laid over for a week. The report was just a little bit late, Mr. Forbes having raised the flag on Evacuation Day.

But, then, there was Col. Asa Bird Gardiner to be considered. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner represented the Society of the War of 1812 in this very important matter. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner comes in this way: He is one of the members of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, and that is sufficient reason why the Committee on Lands, Parks, and Public Places of a Board of Aldermen controlled by Tammany should report in his favor.

HER EXPERIENCE WITH SPIRITS

MRS. CHADWICK TELLS HOW SHE PLAYED THE "SPOOK."

"Dr." Rogers Held, but His Accomplice Is Allowed to Go—She Promises to Reform.

"Dr." Henry R. Rogers and Mrs. Matilda Chadwick of 100 East Seventy-sixth Street, charged with getting money by trick and device by charging admission fees to so-called spiritualistic séances, were rearraigned for examination in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon.

Rogers waived examination and was committed in $500 bail to answer. He was also committed in $1,000 bail on a charge of assaulting the detective who attempted to arrest him.

Mrs. Chadwick expressed a desire to turn State's evidence, and was permitted to tell the story of her experiences with Rogers and his spiritualistic operations.

She was engaged by Rogers early in October last, in Philadelphia. She entered his employ, she said, against her better judgment. She admitted that she knew it was all a swindle, and was on the point of leaving Rogers's employ when arrested.

Magistrate Crane said he admired her frankness, and as the police had no wish to press the complaint he would dismiss it if she would promise to appear at Rogers's trial. She was then paroled in custody of her counsel as a witness.

Just before Magistrate Crane called the case, a well-dressed woman in the court sent him a message to the effect that she was in sympathy with the exponents of Spiritualism, and that she should call the "shadowy tenants of the nether gloom" to her aid. Thus invoked, the spirits, she said, would enable her to exert such an influence upon the "economy of the Magistrate as to render him completely unable to dispose of the case."

Asked if he had to wrestle with Spiritualistic forces while conducting the hearing, the Magistrate said he forgot all about the message until after it was all over.

Mrs. Chadwick said she was forty-two years old and the mother of three children, dependent upon her. She first met Rogers at Onsett, Mass., some two years ago. He represented himself merely as a doctor at that time.

Early in October of the present year Rogers called at the house of a woman in Philadelphia where Mrs. Chadwick was stopping. It was there that he proposed to her to play the spirit to him as medium.

"I rebelled at the proposition at first," she said, "but when he urged me and offered me $5 per séance I yielded. He told me I was merely to do and say only what he or Mrs. Rogers told me. He said there was nothing legally wrong in the business.

"I first appeared as a spirit on the last Sunday night in October at the house at Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. I was admitted to the cabinet by means of a small door that the audience supposed was sealed."

"By whom? Who conducted you to the door?" asked the Court.

"Mr. Rogers. When some one would ask to see a spirit of some one, I would come out of a side room at a signal and Rogers would let me into the cabinet. Either he or Mrs. Rogers, usually Mrs. Rogers, would tell me whom I was to impersonate and what I was to say."

"But Rogers was supposed to be in a trance all this time?"

"Yes, I suppose so, but he always let me in while the audience sang a hymn, so that any noise I made wouldn't be heard. The lights were always turned down, so that everything was in almost complete darkness."

"How many times did you appear as a spirit?"

"Five or six times."

"How did you dress?"

"Oh, just a light gown, veil, and a wig."

"And you knew that you were deceiving the audience?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you ever appear as a man's spirit?"

"Yes, once. Some one asked for the spirit of the son of the editor—Smith, I think the name was—of The Banner of Light. I put on a mustache and appeared as the son's spirit, and Rogers appeared at the same time as the father's."

Continuing, the witness said her conscience gave her so much trouble that on Sunday she determined to quit the business, and told Rogers so. He begged of her to remain and be a spirit just for that one night, and she consented.

Complainant Gerrard asked Mrs. Chadwick if, on Sunday night when he asked if she was the spirit of Emma Blacklin, she had responded that she was.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I said it was a long time since we'd met, and you said 'Yes, it was'?"

"Yes."

"Then you passed your hands over my face and said, 'Yes, it's the same'?"

"Yes."

"And when I wanted sister Kate, you responded and said you were she?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Chadwick admitted that she was under an assumed name, and upon her own request she was not obliged to divulge her true name. She promised to keep out of the "Spiritualistic" business in the future.

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

From The London Daily News.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet Association has now three new vessels building in England. The Kherson, which will probably be delivered about the end of December, is a first-class ocean-going cruiser, constructed on the type of the Saratoff and Orel. The two other new vessels, which will be completed about August or September next, are the Yekaterinoslaff and the Voronesch. With these new additions the Volunteer Fleet will consist of twelve first-class fast steamers, which may readily be converted into armed cruisers. They are also so constructed as to permit of four heavy guns, two forward and two aft, being mounted within twenty-four hours in case of need; and the further equipment of quick-firing ordnance would, of course, be quickly effected. All the necessary ammunition is kept in readiness for an emergency in the military magazines situated within the territory of the quarantine harbor. In the meantime the fleet is occupied as merchantmen and military transports to and from the far East, Vladivostock being the ultimate port of destination of all the vessels of the fleet. All these steamers are commanded by officers of the imperial navy.

Annual Cost of Botanic Gardens.

From The London Daily News.

The aggregate cost of the maintenance of the Royal Botanic Society's gardens and the scientific work carried on in them is shown by the society's accounts to be about £6,000 per annum. The Council of the society claims that its operations and the exhibitions and prizes of the society have largely contributed to the marked progress in the utilization of plants and flowers for domestic, social, and personal decoration. Accordingly, they have prepared a memorial urging their claim to further State assistance in continuing their work.

Herr Andree's Balloon Smaller.

From The London Daily News.

Herr Andrée, the coming arctic explorer by balloon, has tried several stuffs for the balloon, and considers the result as so far satisfactory that he has diminished the volume of his balloon from 6,000 to 4,500 cubic meters.

CAPT. EAKINS DISMISSED

Three of the Police Commissioners Vote Against Him.

COL. GRANT STOOD IN HIS FAVOR

Briefs Filed Reciting the Charges Against the Policeman and the Views of the Board—Detectives Retired.

The Board of Police Commissioners, at its meeting yesterday, took action upon the case of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, and, as was expected, dismissed him. The vote stood 3 to 1, Commissioner Grant standing out for the accused Captain.

The board had been asked to delay action on the matter until the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas should hand down a decision on Capt. Eakins's application to the court for a mandamus compelling the board to retire him. President Roosevelt advised that the action of the board be no longer delayed, as either side would appeal if the decision were against it.

Before a vote was taken the case, which had been held open, was formally closed after the board denied several motions made by Capt. Eakins's lawyers to exclude certain evidence from the records.

Mr. Andrews then moved that Capt. Eakins be found guilty of the charges as preferred, and that he be dismissed. Col. Grant voted no and his three colleagues voted in the affirmative. Capt. Eakins was thus dismissed.

For his side, Commissioner Grant filed a brief, and Commissioner Andrews also filed one which was concurred in by Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker.

Commissioner Andrews, in his brief, begins by outlining the history of the case, which began on June 4, 1895, and in which 125 witnesses were examined for both sides.

The substance of the charge against Capt. Eakins was neglect of duty in permitting resorts of a bad character to be openly conducted during the period from Jan. 1 to May 15, 1895, in his precinct (the Mercer Street precinct) without any earnest effort to suppress them. The brief continues:

The evidence establishes beyond the possibility of a doubt the existence within the precinct of many resorts of the character alleged in the charges for a period long prior to Jan. 1, 1895, during one year or more of which period Capt. Eakins was in command of the precinct. The prosecution also establishes clearly, with a single exception, the bad character of the resorts as alleged, during the period covered by the charges.

The defense emphasizes the exceedingly vile condition of the precinct during Capt. Eakins's command, and prior to Jan. 1, 1895, but contends that there had been great improvement in the precinct, commencing on or about Jan. 1, 1895, and extending down to the present time. This claim, together with that of efficiency in the administration of the precinct constitutes the basis of the defense to the charges.

According to Commissioner Andrews, the witnesses, both for and against Capt. Eakins, may be divided into two classes—residents of the precinct and employes of the Police Department, the latter class in the prosecution being detectives sent into the precinct to examine its condition, and for the defense, the officers under Capt. Eakins's command.

The residents testifying for the defense only proved, according to Mr. Andrews, that there was less immorality on the streets, and that "they saw nothing wrong," as concerned the resorts, while the resident witnesses for the prosecution proved that the Captain's vigilance was only against a few of the houses complained of, while their testimony was specifically directed to the character of other and similar resorts.

Summing up the testimony of the employes of the department, Commissioner Andrews asserts that the detectives conclusively proved the bad character of many places in the precinct, and that their testimony, he says, was carefully prepared and worthy of belief. In speaking of the testimony given by the policemen of the precinct, the brief says:

A careful examination of the testimony given by many of these officers furnishes the most convincing proof that is anywhere presented in the case as to the extremely lax, indifferent, and inefficient administration of the precinct. The police must and generally do know the condition of their precinct. Ignorance, either real or assumed, will no longer excuse.

After referring to the importance of the position of Captain, Commisioner Andrews says:

Besides presiding, either alone or associated with other Commissioners, throughout at least four-fifths of this trial, and having seen nearly every witness for the prosecution and defense upon the witness stand, I have also carefully reexamined the whole record and the briefs submitted by counsel; I have given to the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt where the testimony has been conflicting, but upon a careful review and reconsideration of the whole case, I am forced to the conclusion that the charges are proved.

Commissioner Grant's brief was much longer, containing over 10,000 words. The statement begins by giving the charge, filed on May 28, by Frank Moss, as follows: "I charge Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Fifteenth Precinct with neglect of duty, violation of the rules, conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct prejudicial to the public peace and welfare, and of inefficiency."

The brief then reviews the seven specifications on which these charges were made, and takes up the character of the evidence.

Capt. Eakins's failure to apply for a Superintendent's warrant is commented on, and every Captain in the city is declared to be as guilty as Capt. Eakin in that respect. The failure of the Captain to report suspicious places is explained on the ground that he was carrying out the orders of ex-Superintendent Byrnes.

Commissioner Grant's brief then attacks the evidence of the Parkhurst agents on the ground that they were liable to confusion from the frequency of their visits to collect evidence, and upholds the Captain in his dislike to collect evidence by the methods required in such cases.

After reviewing the testimony of the defense and alluding to Capt. Eakins's career, Commissioner Grant concludes as follows:

The real issue in this trial is this: Is the mere existence of disorderly places in a precinct such proof of its Captain's neglect of duty that he must, in order to suppress it, adopt the methods of the witnesses against him?

But one answer seems to me possible—No.

If this board suffers police officers to be "broken" upon such testimony all discipline will be subverted and no regeneration of the service will be possible.

Under the charge and specifications, and by the testimony relevant thereto, no will ful neglect is proved against Capt. Eakins during the time covered by the charge, unless it be the neglect to adopt the methods of the agents. To find him guilty, therefore, would be to express to the force under our control the opinion that such methods are for them to follow. That opinion is not mine, and I find, therefore, Capt. Eakins not guilty as charged.

Other actions taken by the board at its meeting yesterday were to retire Detective Sergeants Jacob Von Gerichten and Thomas Doyle on pensions of $1,000 a year, and to promote Detective Michael J. Reidy, one of the officers who arrested Beresheim for the murder of Krauel, to the rank of Detective Sergeant. Sergt. Delameter was placed temporarily in charge of the Mercer Street Station.

How Schweninger Trained Bismarck.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The third volume of Von Paschinger's work on Prince Bismarck, which has just appeared, contains several hitherto unpublished anecdotes. One of these relates how Dr. Schweninger became the Chancellor's private physician and subjugated the great man to his will. Dr. Schweninger, who was indebted to Herr Doetze, a Deputy, for his introduction to Bismarck's household, recognized the strong temperament with which he had to deal, and resolved to assume the whip hand at the very outset. Three days after his advent the Chancellor fell ill. The doctor forbade him to partake of a certain dish of which he was particularly fond. Bismarck rebelled, and had it placed before him notwithstanding. Hearing of what had been done, Dr. Schweninger entered the room, took the dish forcibly from the patient's hands, and flung it out of the open window. The man of iron perceived that he had met his match, and was ever afterward the most docile of patients under Dr. Schweninger's hands.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 280 Lexington Av., between 36th and 37th Sts., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; six years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, assisting as lady's maid; willing and obliging; can give satisfactory reference as to the above. Rutson, 126 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. K. S., 802 3d Av., ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and sewer; best references. E. F., care of Mrs. Fuchs, 435 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—French girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; good references. Reinert, 710 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 147 West 91st St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework; city references. 320 East 57th St., Peterine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av. A. Y.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl; chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; reference. 758 8th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Burke, 554 West 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as companion or governess; teaches music, French, embroideries. M. D., 243 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple together; wife is first-class cook in all branches (equal cordon bleu); husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; ten years' highest references. François, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find situation in the country for excellent Scotch Protestant cook; wages, $25 to $30; also for young girl as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18. Can be seen at 10 West 36th St., Tuesday, from 1 to 4 P. M.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry; first-class baker; best reference. 215 West 18th St., one flight up, right.

COOK.—By woman; age, 34; good cook in private family only; understands all kinds of good family cooking and baking; city or country; best reference. Call, all week, at 347 West 38th St. candy store.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge either of dinner or luncheon; first-class personal reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing and obliging; excellent personal reference. First-Class, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. T., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker in a private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 235 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable woman as cook and laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., one flight up.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and one as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 247 West 30th St., McCaffery's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business in all its capacities; would go short distance in the country. Kate S., 450 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. L. M., 101 East 63d St.

COOK.—Thanksgiving dinner; a first-class Swedish cook, to go out by the day; dinner and luncheon a specialty; best references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 620 5th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 285 East 38th St.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as first-class cook; can prepare company dinners; by day or month; reliable, economical; best references. 204 East 49th St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; understands all kinds of fine cooking and baking; in private family; best city reference. S. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; luncheon and dinner parties a specialty; best city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. A. M. G., Box 882 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands Vienna and French cooking; no washing; Christian private family; best city reference. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; best city references. Call, from 10 to 2, at 111 West 39th St.; ring first bell; no cards answered.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Southern colored girl as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; will do housework. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as cook in an apartment house; good manager; best city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 165 Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; willing, obliging; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; best reference; no postals answered. 115 West 53d St., Flaherty's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; city reference. 848 West 49th St., Knight's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 225 East 43d St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; English; understands her business in every respect; good cake and bread; best of city reference. 166 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a refined young North German as competent cook; first-class references; fare to return. N., 210 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. J. L., 225 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; four years' best city references. 118 East 53d St.; ring Kelley's bell.

COOK.—By a competent person; has best city reference; assist with washing. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook and laundress; city reference. 255 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts., second bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook; city or country; good references; wages, $30 to $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; will do washing; good personal references. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook, day or week; dinners or suppers; excellent city references. 65 West 14th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by day; get up dinners or luncheon parties; city references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By good family cook and first-class laundress. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west; no cards.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; in private family; first-class city references. M. G., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; personal city reference. S., Box 316 Tomes, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; personal reference from last employer. 209 East 33d St.; McCallum's bell.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; married; first-class; $25 to $30; city references. R. H., care of De Kayter, 206 West 41st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress in small private family or flat; good city reference. 422 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in an American family; best city reference. 200 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best of city reference. 206 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. Nora, 803 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class, perfect dressmaker, being formerly in business for herself; few customers by the day; best references. 240 East 51st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; perfect fitter and stylish trimmer; by the day; terms moderate. Miss Kegan, 130 West 17th St., no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; home or out by the day; will cut and fit waists for $50, trim them if necessary; skirts, $1. 1,039 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; home or out by the day; latest styles; waists, capes, also remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulin, 488 Amsterdam Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; would work home or by day; latest styles; waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 126 West 101st st.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; tailor-made suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $1; also remodeling. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Theatrical costumes copied or duplicated by experienced dressmaker; terms $3 per day, at home or out. Alice Hall, 1,270 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; by the day; formerly with Switzer. 151 East 117th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,260 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German kindergartnerin to grown or little children; take full charge; highest city reference. E. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent North German nursery governess, to growing children; best references. 161 East 56th St., H. Herb.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; bachelor or widower; no objection to children. Housekeeper, care of Mr. Nelson, 210 East 26th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, (with a daughter,) as working housekeeper; city references. Box 66, 806 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Scotchwoman to do housework; willing to assist with children or do chamberwork and washing; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By willing, neat German Protestant girl; good, quick general housekeeper; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman for general housework; city or country; home more than wages; city reference. 531 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—By young girl in private family. 3 East 52d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Protestant English girl as first kitchenmaid in private family; no objection under chef; first-class personal city reference. Apply, for two days, Dawson, 764 8th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or chambermaid. B. E., 162 West 26th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By French girl; speaks no English; good city references. S. P., 162 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and packing; best city references; would like family going to Europe or Mediterranean tour this Winter. Miss Bofford, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By lady's maid, seamstress, or take care of growing children; by French girl, just arrived; speaks German; willing, obliging; private family. 877 6th Av., fourth floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; German; speaks French and English; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; best city personal reference; four years last place. Q. T., Box 837 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to growing miss or lady; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds of sewing; city reference. T. R., 821 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy German Protestant girl; American family; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; highest references. G. R., 115 East 65th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; German; speaks French and English; good hairdresser, packer and sailor; best city references. B. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good hairdresser; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged woman as lady's maid; Swedish graduated masseuse; best reference; no objection to travel. Miss Anna Erickson, 214 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. M., Box 1,256 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler; hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced American woman as lady's maid; best city personal references. R., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 39th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated Protestant German girl as maid and fine seamstress; does not object to light chamberwork; in American family; best city reference. 229 East 121st St.

MAID.—By first-class maid; understands all kinds family sewing; willing and obliging; six years' city reference; would assist with chamberwork. 218 East 41st St.; ring third bell.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 47 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; five years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; thoroughly competent; five years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business well; best city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulherran's bell.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class laundress; other as chambermaid; best city references; lady can be seen. 65 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress to do work last of week; shirts, collars, or would do other work; reference. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; private family; five years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference. 417 West 31st St. Mrs. Cooper.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; one year's best city reference. 564 Lexington Av., Byrnes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; city reference given. 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Is first-class shirt ironer; will take family washing home. Mrs. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day or take washing home. 408 East 63d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—To do washing, ironing, or work of any kind; best reference. 641 1st Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; highest city references. 343 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in a private family. 1 Union Court.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as competent infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and feeding of bottle baby; good seamstress; first-class city reference. A. M., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 600 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined North German girl, who understands the care of children thoroughly, to grown children; can give instructions in German language. 756 10th Av., drug store; no cards.

NURSE.—Experienced in any kind of sickness; now disengaged, with hospital training; physicians' and families' references; terms moderate. 301 West 43d St., care Smith.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to children; good sewer. Call at present employer's, from 9 to 12 A. M., 45 5th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By young French girl as nurse or maid. Write to present employer's, Elise De Encretaz, 724 5th Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl, just landed, does not speak English, as nurse and to do light chamberwork. 263 7th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist with any other work; good reference. 343 West 32d St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; will assist with chamberwork. 758 Madison Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best of city reference. M. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can give satisfactory references. 1,564 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable to take butler's place; willing and obliging; four years' reference; last employer can be seen. A. Y., Box 856 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in every respect; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. M., 1,260 Broadway, up-town office.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; willing; obtaining city references. Call Wednesday morning, at 10 West 38d St.

WAITRESS.—By German young woman; capable to take full charge of dining room; or would take job for Thanksgiving; city reference. 302 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—Understands the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Hocking Valley Case.

IN FAVOR OF STEVENSON BURKE

Third Trial of James J. Belden's Famous Suit to Recover $8,000,000 for the Benefit of Bondholders—No Cause of Action.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse was defeated to-day by the decision of the Court of Appeals in his suit against Stevenson Burke and others, formerly officers of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company. The court reversed the judgment of the General Term and affirmed that of the Special Term, with costs. The title of the case is James J. Belden, plaintiff, respondent, against Stevenson Burke and others, defendants, appellants.

A suit was brought by Mr. Belden, who owns fifty bonds of $100 each in the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, to compel the defendant, Stevenson Burke, and certain others associated with him, as officers of the railroad company, to pay $8,000,000 and interest to the railroad company for the benefit of the bondholders. Mr. Belden bought his bonds on the Stock Exchange in 1883 at 79¾. Since then they have sold as high as 94. Their present value is about 89. The plaintiff claimed that, under the terms of the mortgage securing the bonds, it was the duty of the officers of the railroad company, of whom Burke was one, to apply the proceeds of the bonds, amounting to $8,000,000, to double-tracking and equipping and otherwise improving the road.

The bonds were used to purchase the stock of a coal company owning 10,000 acres of coal land in Ohio, and adjacent to the railroad. The nominal value of the stock was only $1,500,000, but the profits from the coal lands have been over $400,000 a year, and more than enough to pay the entire interest on the $8,000,000 in bonds which were issued to purchase the stock of the coal company. The bonds were originally sold to Winslow, Lanier & Co., a New-York City firm, in 1881. The firm knew of the transaction, and approved of it. The suit was brought in 1890. It was tried before Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in New-York County. He decided against the plaintiff, Mr. Belden, on the ground that, as the original purchasers of the bonds, Winslow, Lanier & Co., approved of the use made of the bonds by the road company, no subsequent purchaser could complain. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where Judge Ingraham's decision was reversed. The defendant, Burke, appealed to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the General Term.

The Court's decision to-day affirms that of Justice Ingraham, and reverses the judgment of the General Term, which favored Belden. The Central Trust Company of New-York City is the Trustee of the mortgage securing the bonds. It refused to bring a suit similar to this one at Mr. Belden's request, being advised by counsel that it had no cause of action. Consequently it was made a party defendant in Mr. Belden's suit, in which it was brought nominally for the benefit of all the bondholders. The case was argued before the Court of Appeals by William B. Hornblower and Stevenson Burke for the appellants, and by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Samuel B. Clarke, and Elihu Root for the respondent.

Judge O'Brien wrote the opinion in the case, and all of the Judges concurred in the decision. The opinion will not be public property for several days yet.

EARNINGS OF READING.

October Business the Largest in the History of the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October, 1895, shows gross receipts of $2,274,260.59, and expenses of $1,060,776.62, leaving the profit in operating, $1,213,483.97. Net receipts from other sources of $28,172.32 bring the profit for the month up to $1,241,656.29. From this are deducted total charges of $863,505.92, leaving a surplus for the month of $378,-150.37. For the corresponding month of 1894 the surplus was $100,234.15. The deficit for the fiscal year to Nov. 1 is $201,061.33. For the corresponding period of 1894 the deficit was $1,347,543.17.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for October, 1895, shows gross receipts of $3,350,686.07. The operating expenses were $3,251,095.81. $53,972.87 were spent for colliery improvements and $5,096.37 for permanent improvements. The gross expenses for the month were, therefore, $3,310,165.05, which deducted from the receipts leaves a profit from mining of $40,521.02. From this is deducted $95,000, one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, which leaves a deficit for the month of $54,478.98. For the same month of 1894 the deficit was $99,061.59. The deficit for the fiscal year to Nov. 1 is $1,753,942.47. For the corresponding period of 1894 the deficit was $1,183,452.11.

Appended to the report is the following note: "The gross receipts and the net receipts of the Reading Railroad Company for October, 1895, were larger than for any previous month in its history. The combined movement of anthracite and bituminous coal was also greater than ever before, being 1,536,722 tons. The combined profit of the operations of the two railroad companies for seven months was $4,274 less than for the same period of last year, and the deficit in earning all fixed charges of the two companies was $575,991 less than last year; the gain in this item being largely due to smaller payments for improvements and equipments, and to diminish interest charges."

Trolley Companies Indicted.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—It was learned positively to-day that the September term Grand Jury, which adjourned sine die yesterday, returned true bills of indictments against the Consolidated Traction Company and the Newark and South Orange Street Railway Company as corporations, but no individual indictment of officials was returned. The first-named company is indicted for running a trolley line in the Township of Belleville without having received permission from the Township Committee of that place, and also for running ash, or freight, cars through the streets of the city while the company's franchise, it is claimed, permits only the running of passenger cars.

The indictment of the South Orange Company is for running ash, or freight, cars in the city. Summonses will be issued from the Sheriff's office, it is believed, for the Directors of each company, but it is likely that it will be about ten days or two weeks before any pleadings are taken to the indictments.

Edmond F. C. Young, the wealthy banker of Jersey City, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is President of the Consolidated Traction Company, and Eluas M. Ward of this city, who was a prominent candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, is President of the South Orange Company.

Receiver of the Whippaning.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—Edward A. Quail of Morristown was to-day appointed receiver of the Whippaning Steam Railroad by Vice Chancellor Pitney, in this city.

The road is five miles long, and it cost $5,000 a mile to construct. It was open for business the 1st of October, and was bonded for $25,000. Several payments are now due, and, as the company is unable to make them, the receiver was applied for. The application was made by Augustus W. Cutler of Morristown on behalf of McEwan Brothers, bondholders, and the stockholders of the road. The liabilities are stated to be $30,000, while the assets are not given.

Atchison Reorganization.

The Atchison Reorganization Committee yesterday selected Paul Morton, President of the Southern Iowa Railway, to be Third Vice President of the new Atchison company. The committee also made a public announcement of the election of E. P. Ripley, President, and Daniel R. Robinson, First Vice President.

Although in session all of the afternoon the Reorganization Committee was unable to agree on the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Another session will be held to-day.

Street Railways in Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 26.—The Stamford Street Railroad Company, which recently passed into the hands of the Consolidated Road, astonished the Common Council last evening by presenting a petition asking permission to extend the lines in many places, and to double-track the more important streets. The people think that this will be gridironing the city, and at the public hearing on the matter there will probably be a great deal of opposition.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company, in Savannah, yesterday, Directors were elected as follows: H. B. Plant, M. F. Plant, R. G. Erwin, M. K. Jesup, H. M. Flagler, B. F. Newcomer, and J. H. Estill. The reports showed earnings of $3,760,457.40, and expenses of $2,490,892.36, leaving surplus earnings of $1,069,585.04.

—The earnings statement of Michigan railroads for September shows an increase of $196,775.23 over the corresponding month of last year. Earnings for the month, $2,798,807.80. Total earnings from Jan. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1895, $22,447,770.04. Same period in 1894, $20,893,862.63. Increase for 1895, $1,553,916.41. Percentage of increase, 7.44.

—At the public sale of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, in Girard, Ala., last Monday, the property was bid in by Julian T. Davies, counsel for the Central Trust Company of New-York. The price paid was $1,000,000.

—An Eastern syndicate, headed by Gen. Samuel Thomas of New-York, has purchased the street railroad properties in Akron, Ohio, including twenty-five miles of electric lines. The contract is for $1,200,000.

—There is talk in Iowa of building a railroad from Dubuque to Toledo, in that State, which shall be operated as an extension of the Chicago and Northwestern.

—All of the surface lines in Reading, operated by the Reading Traction Company, are to be merged into the United Traction Company, with a capital of $6,400,000.

—Stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on Dec. 28.

—For the third week in November the earnings of the Canadian Pacific show an increase of $42,000 over last year.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN NEW-JERSEY

Griggs's Plurality 26,900—A Certificate of Election Given—Heavy Falling Off in the Prohibition Vote.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—The formality of canvassing the vote cast for the five candidates for Governor in New-Jersey occupied but a few minutes this afternoon in the Executive Room. The figures show that there was a notable falling off of the Prohibition vote from the past three years.

There were a few scattering votes, because of errors in the names of the candidates, and these were allowed by the board. Under the law the canvassers are allowed a per diem and mileage, but, owing to the fact that no provision had been made in the General Appropriation act, the work will be a service of love, for none of the members of the board were disposed to seek relief through a special act of the Legislature. The board signed the certificate of election, which was the first issued to a Republican in thirty years. It was promptly prepared and signed and carried to Governor-elect Griggs's house in Paterson by Senator Williams of Passaic. The official figures are as follows:

Counties.	John W. Griggs, Rep.	Alex. T. McGill, Dem.
Atlantic	3,353	2,482
Bergen	6,083	5,331
Burlington	7,312	5,106
Camden	12,785	6,696
Cape May	1,599	1,050
Cumberland	5,316	3,295
Essex	20,397	22,621
Gloucester	4,063	2,929
Hudson	20,943	26,847
Hunterdon	3,448	4,137
Mercer	11,100	7,878
Middlesex	7,241	6,481
Monmouth	8,197	7,836
Morris	6,063	4,351
Ocean	1,653	1,223
Passaic	11,613	8,569
Salem	3,331	2,845
Somerset	3,458	2,828
Sussex	2,668	2,639
Union	8,401	6,887
Warren	3,375	4,023
Total	162,900	136,000
Plurality	26,900	

Henry W. Wilbur, (Proh.) received 6,661 votes; William B. Ellis, (Peo.,) 1,901, and Joseph B. Keim, (Soc.-Lab.,) 4,147.

LANGERMAN FOUND GUILTY

Will Be Sentenced on Friday for an Assault upon Barbara Aub.

Walter S. L. Langerman was found guilty by a jury in the General Sessions Court yesterday of criminal assault upon Miss Barbara Aub.

Langerman, who became pale when the verdict was announced, was remanded for sentence until Friday. The extreme penalty for his crime is twenty years' imprisonment.

All the testimony in the case was put in Monday. After the lawyers had summed up yesterday, Recorder Goff occupied an hour and a half in making his charge to the jury. He went carefully over all the evidence and called special attention to the uncontroverted evidence of Miss Aub's wounds. He also wanted the jury to consider the evidence relating to the remarks made to Barbara by Langerman after the assault.

The jury went out at 3:30 o'clock P. M. It returned an hour later with a verdict of "Guilty on the first count in the indictment."

Langerman clung to the railing in front of him when he heard the verdict. His counsel, Mr. Hare, said he supposed he would be permitted to make any necessary motion in his client's behalf when Langerman was to be sentenced.

The Recorder said that would be on Friday next. Langerman was then taken back to the Tombs. The Recorder then called up Policeman Emanuel Meyer of the Twenty-fourth precinct and announced that he wished to publicly compliment him for the good work he had done in securing evidence in the case. He said the police so often exhibited great stupidity in working up a criminal case that he was pleased to have the opportunity of complimenting him.

This Cabman Should Be in a Museum.

From The Boston Herald.

A recent experience of one driver, who was driving his own team, by the way, illustrates this. He had been carrying a passenger around town in his cab all the afternoon, with frequent stops, at each of which the "fare" made an ineffectual attempt to quench his abnormal thirst, and he was not too sober when he engaged the cab. Finally, the driver came to the downtown hotel where the man was stopping, and with the aid of the cabman the passenger went to his room. Then he wanted to buy drinks for himself and the driver.

"Excuse me," said the driver, "but I don't want a drink, and I don't believe you do, either."

The passenger insisted until the driver rang the bell and ordered soda for his customer. Then the inebriated individual pulled a roll of bills from his pocket and told the driver to take his fare out of that. The driver refused, and told the man he wanted only $3.

With a swing of his arm the drunken man scattered the bills around the room, with the reply:

"There, take your $3."

The driver rang the bell and called for a boy. When the bellboy entered, the driver told him to pick up the money and give him $3. The boy did so, and handed the drunken man the roll, in which was $230. The drunken man apologized and handed the driver a bill, telling him that was for himself. The driver called on the boy to witness the transaction, went out with the bellboy, turned the key in the lock, left the key at the office, and went back to his team $20 richer than when he went into the hotel.

Lions Bolder than Tigers.

From Scribner's.

The lion does not appear to possess the wariness of a tiger. He will dash into a tied-up bait in the most headstrong manner, heedless of the hunter seated behind a screen of bushes, whose presence, with his keen powers of smell, he cannot fail to detect. From what I have heard and seen of his habits, I should say he was a bolder animal than the tiger, but by that I do not mean a more dangerous one. In one respect, perhaps, he is less dangerous than either tiger or panther; for I am inclined to think that it is not so much his habit to feed on putrid flesh as either of the two latter, and consequently does not kill by blood poisoning after mauling his foe so often as the others do. Of late years, since Africa has become more accessible to sportsmen, one hears frequently of lions getting the best of it and leaving their adversaries fairly well mangled; but in nearly all the cases I have heard of, the mauled man recovers, whereas in India, as surely as the hot season and its accompaniment, tiger shooting, come round, tiger and panther score several deaths, usually by blood poisoning consequent to a mauling received from one of the two.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Easier and Speculation Moderate.

BUSINESS HINDERED BY THE STORM

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions Were Easier—Cotton Active—Coffee Depressed.

There was very little business on the Produce Exchange, owing to the break in the wires at the West and almost entire absence of communication with that point, while wheat prices were a trifle lower and corn a shade firmer. Provisions were dull and lower. Cotton was unsettled and fairly active. Coffee was more active and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	68	@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36	@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16	@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.80	@
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23½
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15	@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.00	@ ..
Lead	3.25	@ 3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, owing to the absence of telegraphic communication with the West, with trading almost wholly on local account. Prices were ⅜@½c up early on foreign buying, but the close was at ⅛@¼c decline on realizing. Spot was fairly active, on export account, at ⅛@¼c decline. Sales, 110,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 50,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3⅜c over December, to arrive, free on board, afloat; 20,000 bushels choice red on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 3c over December, steamer, Jan. 4, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels do at 2c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅝c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 20,380 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 30,466 bushels; receipts, 435,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 486,309 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅛c advance, with only local trading, owing to the break in communication with the West. Spot was ½c higher and in light demand. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including to shippers, 12,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do, steamer, Dec. 12, at 36c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do on private terms, and 8,000 bushels old yellow at 39c, free on board, afloat, January steamer; the track bought 6,000 bushels No. 2 at 37c, delivered....Receipts, 109,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 301,653 bushels....Clearances hence, 142,687 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 221,435 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅛c advance, with only a local trade....Spot were more active on jobbing account, with whites easier and mixed steady.....Sales, 105,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21¾; rejected mixed, 21¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾@24c; track mixed, 23@24c for 16,000 bushels; track white, 24@27c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 135,290 bushels; exports, 2,015 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	275,000	64 15-16	@65⅛	65
January	....	....	@..	65¾
March	25,000	67¾	@68 1-16	67¾
May	470,000	67⅝	@68⅛	67⅝
June	25,000	67¾	@68⅛	67⅝
July	60,000	67⅞	@68⅛	67⅞
Total	855,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	....	....	@..	36
December	30,000	35¼	@..	35¼
January	15,000	35	@..	35
May	45,000	35⅝	@35¾	35¾
Total	90,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	....	....	@..	23
December	....	....	@..	23¼
January	....	....	@..	23¾
May	50,000	25½	@25 9-16	25⅝
No. 2 white—				
December	....	....	@..	24¼
Total	50,000			

FLOUR—Business was without snap, partly on account of the weather and absence of news from the West; while prices were generally quoted weak. Sales of 5,300 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 19,863 bbls and 33,098 sacks; exports, 20,197 bbls and 4,258 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 66,725 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.00@$2.80; (No. 1, $2.85@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat, straights, $3.35@$3.45; patents, $3.50@$3.70; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $3.10; city supers, $2.00@$3; city fine, $2.75@$3.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $2@$2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.25@$2.50; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.85@$3.15; straights, $3.10@$3.40; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and weak at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 41¾c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.80@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.45; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.30@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $16@$18.50, spot or to arrive; 100 lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The general position was not changed. Nothing new came from the South, at 21c, the quoted price for crude in bulk at southeast coast points, 20@21c in Texas, the latter in special sections on Western demands, and 22½c at Memphis. The demands from the West continued. As the season advances the trade is compelled to modify its views over the oil production, and where the idea had been held that it would be 60 per cent. of last year, there is reason to believe that it will hardly go above 50 per cent. Indeed, some of the large consuming sources with interests generally throughout the South have not been able to secure as yet seed sufficient to calculate upon an outturn over half of that of last year, while it is more a hope concerning the future seed supply that justifies the thought of a production beyond that of 10 per cent. Here, despite the strong South, the feeling is dull and rather easy, with prime yellow to be had at 29c, and distinctly prime at 29½. Sale of 300 bbls good off grade yellow at 28c. Crude in bbls here at 25½@26c. LINSEED was in moderate jobbing demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair trade demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL strong; 52@62½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was quiet with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.55; highest and closed, $1.57. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.55.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The wires were generally down from the West through the severe windstorm and only occasional news came to hand of the commercial situation there for the day. The infrequent reports showed a reaction from the firmness for hog products and declines of about 12½c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon, through lower grain. Here there was little done at easier prices. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 40,000 head.

LARD—The West was weak and slow, with a decline at times of about 5 points, but the few and irregular dispatches thence tended to keep the position here quiet. Cash was nominally 5.80c. City steam was steady at 5.40c, at which 100 tcs were sold, while 100 tcs, iron-bound packages, were sold for export at 5.85c. Refined was in moderate demand, with Continent, 6.25c; South American, 6.60c and compound, 4.75@5.12½c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was weak and one or two dispatches showed a decline there at times through the day of 12½c, without much life to trading. Here there was only a moderate export demand, with sales of 250 bbls mess at steady prices. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.75@$12.25.

BACON—Yielded at the West 5@7½ points on short ribs, with little demand on speculation, but a good export business in meats generally.

CUTMEATS—There were freer offerings and at easier prices, especially for bellies. Sales of 57 bxs clear bellies at 5⅝c, small lots of pickled bellies at 5¼@5⅝c for 10-lb average, and 5⅝@5½c for 12-lb average, and 500 pickled hams at 6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼@5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; clear bellies, 5⅝c. Western Meats—Western prices; Green hams, 16 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was wanted moderately, at steady prices, with sales of 400 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $10@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were favoring buyers with a dull trade; nominal prices, $13@$14 at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices here. The general receipts at the West were not fully reported, with the wires down through the severe windstorm. Chicago had 30,000 head; market generally 5c higher; $3.45@$3.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,651 head; active; $3.10@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; opened steady; 5c higher; $3.30@3.60. Pittsburg—Only steady; $3.00@$3.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.70. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—Offerings were moderate, with demands corresponding, while prices were steady. City quoted 4½c, and special lots, 4 3-16c. Of country, sales of 25,000 pounds at 4⅛@4⅜c, as to quality. Sale of 600 tcs Western at 4¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 5½c, while Chicago was at 5½@5⅝c. In lard stearine, the last sale of Western was at 6½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and unsettled, advancing 10 points with Europe, but closing easy at 5@15 points decline through local realizing. Havre was irregular at unchanged prices to ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig gain....Spot Rio quiet and lower; No. 7 quoted at 15c. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 15c; 1,100 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December 500 bags at 14.30c; March, 4,500 bags at 13.85c; July, 500 bags at 12.85c; September, 500 bags at 12.60c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 1,000 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 1,000 bags at 14.20c; January, 500 bags at 14.15c, 1,000 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c, 750 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c, 3,000 bags at 14c; February, 250 bags at 14c; March, 500 bags at 13.85c, 2,250 bags at 13.80c, 750 bags at 13.75c; May, 2,000 bags at 13.35c, 750 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c; September, 250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.50c; total, 17,000 bags. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December; 40 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for December; 25 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for January; 50 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; March, 250 bags at 13.80c; January, 250 bags at 14.05c, (sold together;) total for day, 23,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 14@14.05c; February, 13.80@13.90c; March, 13.70@13.75c; April, 13.45@13.55c; May, 13.20@13.25c; June, 12.90@12.90c; July, 12.65@12.75c; August, 12.50@12.60c; September, 12.40@12.50c; October, 12.20@12.30c; November, 14.05@14.20c; December, 14.15@14.25c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	288,524
Arrivals	....
Total	288,524
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	20,528
Total stock in New-York to-day	267,996
Total stock in Baltimore	26,775
Deliveries Saturday	361—26,414
Total stock in New-Orleans	45,887
Arrivals—SS Bellucia	12,874
Total	58,761
Deliveries Saturday	936—57,825
	84,239
Total stock in United States	352,285
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 25	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 25	17,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 25	56,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 18	14,000
	179,000
Total	531,285
Same time 1894	503,949

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates: Java, 21@23c; Padang, interior, 26¾@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21¾@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bucono, 17¾@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@19c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16¼@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17¼@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19¼c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts lost 2@4 points at the opening, became very irregular and unsettled, and closed barely steady at 3@6 points decline, with a fairly active local scalping trade and influenced by New-Orleans and Liverpool....Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 207 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¾c; middling uplands, 8¾c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ¾c on; strict good middling, 1½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1¼c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 29-32c off; low middling stained, 1¼c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.38@8.40	8.49	8.45	500
December	8.39@8.40	8.49	8.39	8,100
January	8.43@8.44	8.53	8.43	72,700
February	8.49@8.49	8.60	8.48	4,400
March	8.53@8.54	8.65	8.53	111,300
April	8.58@8.59	8.66	8.58	3,800
May	8.61@8.62	8.72	8.60	19,500
June	8.65@8.66	8.69	8.66	1,000
July	8.66@8.67	8.68	8.67	3,000
August	8.68@8.69	8.76	8.69	2,800
October	8.24@8.26	8.33	8.25	4,800
Total				230,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

	S. S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	5724	14049	3500	....	....	....
New-Orleans	9233	15956	16412	....	....	....
Mobile	814	2611	1342	....	....	....
Savannah	1855	3297	4611	....	....	....
Charleston	1856	3297	1492	....	....	....
Wilmington	1058	1457	1968	....	....	....
Norfolk	723	2088	1897	....	....	....
New-York	....	3810	....	....	....	....
Boston	351	873	877	....	....	....
Philadelphia	886	226	309	....	....	....
West Point	680	2767	1058	....	....	....
Total	25327	50288	33464	....	....	....
This day last week	27942	44983	38540	36322	26011	33491
This day last year	55632	70386	65933	50640	38291	67478

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with a fair run of orders....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fair and full prices ruling, with receipts moderate....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5½c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 5¾@4¾c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@65c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and unchanged in price....Refined quiet and quoted steady. ....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cut loaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4½@4¾c; standard A, 4½c; off A, 4 1-16@4¼c; softs, 3¼@4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 6,651 bbls; peas, 2,750 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,048 pkgs; peas 1,493 bbls. Not much change in domestic marrow beans; receipts have not been large, and stock has sold up fairly well at firm prices, generally $1.80 for best lots. Medium have ruled quiet and though not quotably lower have leaned a little in buyer's favor; must be very choice to sell at $1.45. Peas were more plenty at the close, and there is a slight undertone of weakness; $1.40 is an asking rate for the choicest lots, but 2½c less would be accepted to effect important sales. After a few of the export orders for red kidney were filled at $1.35 the price went off 2½@5c per bushel, and the market is now very dull at the figures quoted. White kidney and yellow eye have been declining under a very limited trade and some pressure to sell. Limas are rather steadier. Green peas, slow. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, medium, $1.42½@$1.45; do, pea, $1.37½@$1.40; do, white kidney, $1.75; do red kidney, $1.30@$1.32½; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, Lima, Cal., $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, medium, old $1.20, green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—Demand is mostly for fancy creamery, which cleans up promptly at 23½c....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 17@22½c; Western, 14@23½c; do, extra, 23½c; do, June, 15@21c; State dairy, 12@21c; do, extra, 19@21c; Western imitation creamery, 12@18c; do, factory, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Part skims are weak and dull. Other offerings are without much demand, but holders of fancy are inclined to hold steady....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¼c; fancy 10¼c; do, part skims, 3½@6½c; do, full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS—An easy tone on liberal receipts, and buyers indifferent....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 22½@23c; do, fair to good, 21@22c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 46½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 37,326 bbls. The market has maintained a generally steady position, export outlet has absorbed a good deal of fruit, and local trade has bought liberally of the better qualities; low grades rather quiet, but held unchanged. Small lots of fancy fruit, house pears, have sold well when found, but most of the light offerings are of ordinary kind or quality, and such have little call. Fancy fresh pink grapes have met fair demand for Thanksgiving

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Exceedingly Dull, but Prices for Railway Issues Steady.

TOBACCO AND LEATHER STILL HEAVY

More than a Million Gold Engaged for Shipment—Progress of the London Settlement—Railway Earnings Encouraging.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Satisfactory progress of the fortnightly settlement in London, a smaller amount of gold engagements for export than had been looked for, and continued increases in the earnings of all the great railway systems, except those in the Southwest, combined to give a better tone to the railway list. Covering of short contracts by traders indisposed to have obligations outstanding over the coming holiday also tended to give the market an appearance of strength.

Trading, however, was not on an increased scale, and was almost entirely professional, commission house orders being few and far between. A noticeable incident of the day was the revival in activity among a few of the low-priced mining issues, and the marking up of the prices of the same. Many thousands of these shares changed hands, but the movement was generally regarded as a cheap device to induce the speculatively inclined to make ventures in properties which have long been discredited. Railway stocks ended close to yesterday's final prices. In the Grangers, Rock Island and St. Paul were unchanged, Burlington and Northwestern were up ⅛, and Atchison ⅝. Louisville and Nashville lost ⅝, notwithstanding an increase in earnings for the third week in November of $21,000. Kansas and Texas preferred and Missouri Pacific were up, and Manhattan was down fractionally. To-day's information from London was to the effect that the settlement had disclosed an important long interest in Americans instead of a short interest as cabled yesterday.

The bulk of trading was again in the industrials, with Tobacco, Sugar, and Leather preferred the most active features. Tobacco sold down to 78½, but rallied in the last hour to 80¼, a net loss of ⅝. Sugar moved within narrow limits, and closed at 98⅜, its last price, and a gain of ⅝. Leather preferred declined to 62, and closed at 62½, a net loss of 2⅜ points. General Electric lost ⅞, to 30¼, but other members of the group were firm at advances extending from ⅛ in Western Union, to a full point in Tennessee Coal and Iron. A widespread storm in the West interrupted telegraphic communication. The market closed exceedingly dull but steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was in slightly improved demand. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 8 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was dull. Quotations were 3¾@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,887,079; balances, $9,760,898; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $148,618.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68. There were sales of 5,000 ounces at 67¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$80,080,619
Imports for the same period	25,111,127
Net exports	$55,569,486
Net exports to date, 1894	99,819,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,557,804

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, 3c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At. Top. & S. F. pf. w. i.	¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	¾
Missouri Pacific	¾
Southern Ry.	¾
Tennessee C. & I.	1

DECLINED.

American Sug. Refining pf.	⅛
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	¾
General Electric	⅞
National Lead	¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	¾
United States Rubber pf.	⅜
United States Leather pf.	⅜

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and fairly steady. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Flint & P. M. 6s	1

DECLINED.

At. Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	⅛
Northern Pac. Terminal	⅛
St. Louis & S. F. gen. 6s	⅛
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birmingham	⅛
U. P. con. L. F. notes	⅛
Wisconsin Central 1st L. F.	⅛

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $5,000 6s, coupon, at 114½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1881	97	....
6s, c., 1881	114½	116
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113½	113¾
4s, r., 1925	120½	121
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
5s, r., 1894	114½	115
5s, c., 1894	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1898	103	....
Currency 6s, 1897	101½	....
Currency 6s, 1898	106	....
Currency 6s, 1899	108	....
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1907	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100½	....

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 65.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	280
American Exchange	140
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
Gallatin National	300
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders	520
Irving	160
Leather Manufacturers	170
Lincoln National	270
Manhattan	105
Mechanics	185
New-Amsterdam	140
New-York	290
New-York County	970
North National	120
Park	320
Seaboard National	107
Second National	410
State of New-York	100
West Side	250
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	151	15
American Cotton Oil pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67	68	100
American Express	116	116	116	116	115	117	4
*American Sugar Refining	97⅝	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	37,055
*American Sugar Refining pf.	97	97	96½	96½	98½	97½	491
American Tobacco	80⅜	81¼	78½	80¼	80¼	80⅜	52,824
American Tobacco pf.	100	100	99⅜	99⅜	99	100	656
Atch., Top. & S. F.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....	....	15
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅝	2,445
*At., T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	26	26	26	26	25½	26½	300
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	45
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	54⅝	55¼	147
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	900
Chicago Gas, t. r.	62¼	62⅝	61⅜	62⅜	62½	62⅝	9,840
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	100½	102	4
Chicago & Northwestern	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅝	106⅜	106⅞	1,770
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	150	150	150	150	150	151	80
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85½	85½	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	4,785
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41	41	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	210
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75½	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	75⅜	75½	9,585
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126¾	127½	110
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75¼	75¾	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	2,042
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30	31	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19	20	100
Delaware & Hudson	128⅝	128⅝	128½	128⅝	128½	129½	565
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45½	46	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	3,735
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5	5¼	195
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	....	....	50
General Electric	30¾	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	1,499
Illinois Steel Company	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	76	77	100
Laclede Gas	23	23	22½	22½	22¼	22⅝	400
Laclede Gas pf.	83	84	83	84	84	86	320
Lake Erie & Western	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	21½	22½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73	73	73	73	72½	73½	115
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	430
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	53⅛	1,350
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26	27	110
Manhattan Consolidated	100¼	101⅛	100½	100⅝	101	101⅛	3,895
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅞	109¾	108⅞	109¾	108	109	332
Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	11	12	400
Michigan Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	101	101½	5
Missouri Pacific	29⅞	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	30¼	30⅝	2,675
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛	30	30¼	900
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20	20	20¼	100
*National Lead Company	30¼	30¼	30	30	30	31¼	302
*National Lead Company pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91	90¾	92	300
National Linseed Oil	23	23	23	23	23	24	100
National Starch	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	300
New-Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	107	107¾	155
New-York Central	100⅜	100⅝	100	100	100	100½	80
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	51	52	51	52	50	55	35
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	11⅜	100
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾	5	850
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅝	5
Northern Pacific pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	16	2
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	310
Oregon Improvement	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	9	310
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31	350
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	6	9	200
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10½	10	10⅜	10⅜	10½	3,400
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	18	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	42¾	42	42	41¾	42¾	410
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	122	124	100
Southern Pacific	21¾	22	21¾	22	22	22⅜	900
Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	1,035
Southern Railway pf.	34	34½	34	34½	34	34¾	1,108
Tennessee Coal & Iron	83⅞	88½	82⅝	88⅛	88½	89	2,210
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	205
Toledo, A. A. & Lake Mich.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	½	½	810
Union Pacific	8¾	9	8¾	9	9¼	9⅝	218
United States Rubber	38	38	38	38	34	38	40
*United States Rubber pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92	93½	205
*United States Leather	10⅞	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	1,000
*United States Leather pf.	64½	64½	62	62½	62½	62⅝	29,120
Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19¼	19¼	410
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	7,458
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝	14	1,210
Total sales							193,828

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	68	500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alice	.40	.40	.40	.40	....	....	200
Enterprise	.50	.95	.50	.90	....	....	10,700
Phoenix of Arizona	.09	.11	.08	.10	....	....	43,800
Total sales							54,200

Bonds.

Atch. Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts
15,000..... 77¼
1,000..... 77⅜
2,000..... 77⅛
Atch. Top. & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
1,000..... 80½
10,000..... 80
Atch. Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued
5,000..... 49
1,000..... 48⅜
Atch. Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs
2,000..... 102¾
1st instlmnt paid
85,000..... 20⅝
2,000..... 20¼
5,000..... 20¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1886-1926
2,000..... 119½
5,000..... 119¼
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s
1,000..... 108
Centl of N J Gen 5s
11,000..... 119
Registered
1,000..... 116¼
2,000..... 116¼
Ches. & Ohio Con 5s
1,000..... 103¾
1,000..... 106
Ches. & O. R. & A. Div 1st Consol 4s
14,000..... 96
C. & O. Pur. M'y. Fd
1,000..... 113⅝
1,000..... 107¼
Chic. & E. Ill. Gen 6s
10,000..... 101
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000..... 110¼
Chic. & Nor. Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 104
Chic. & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s
1,000..... 108
8,000..... 108
Chic. R. I. & P. Ext 6s
2,000..... 100⅝
5,000..... 100⅞
17,000..... 101
Chic., St. P. & M. 1st
4,000..... 129
Chic., Lor. & Whi 1st
4,000..... 108
Col. H. Val. & Tol. 7s
10,000..... 86½
Col. & Ninth Av 1st
8,000..... 118¼
Denv. & Rio G. 4s
5,000..... 90⅝
1,000..... 90¼
5,000..... 90⅜
Des M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s
2,000..... 87
Det. South Shore & Atlantic 5s
1,000..... 91
Dul. South Shore & Atlantic pf.
1,000..... 94
Evansville & Terre Haute
1,000..... 77¼
Great Northern pf.
6,000..... 117
G. B. & W. 1st
5,000..... 74
G. B. & W. pf. I. F.
1,000..... 83
Homestake
1,000..... 80
Houston & Texas
2,000..... 24
Illinois Central
5,000..... 97½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa
1,000..... 19½
Iowa Central 1st
2,000..... 10
Iowa Central pf.
1,000..... 34
Kan. & Michigan
1,000..... 4
Keokuk & D. M.
1,000..... 3½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.
1,000..... 17½
King's Pow.
1,000..... 1
Lake Shore
10,000..... 140¼
Long Island
5,000..... 88
Louis., E. & St. L.
1,000..... 9½
Louis., N. A. & Texas
1,000..... 74
Mah. Coal R.
1,000..... 108
Manhattan Beach
1,000..... 8
Maryland Coal pf.
1,000..... 60
Flint & Pere Marq
10,000..... 91
Ft. W'th & D. C 1st
1,000..... 99
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000..... 95
Gal. Har & San An 2d
10,000..... 105½
Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000..... 93¼
8,000..... 93⅝
Grand Riv. C. & C. 1st
1,000..... 90
Illinois Cen. Western Line 1st 4s
2,000..... 102¾
Int. & Gt. N. 3d Mtge
1,000..... 25½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000..... 39½
5,000..... 39¾
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895
2,000..... 98
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1896
10,000..... 101¼
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1896
22,000..... 101¾
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s
5,000..... 89¾
Laclede Gaslight Co of St. L 1st 6s
1,000..... 99¼
1,000..... 99⅝
Lake Shore Cons. Coup. 7s
4,000..... 107¼
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented
8,000..... 107¼
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st
9,000..... 113⅝
1,000..... 113⅝
1,000..... 107½
Louisville & Nashv Collat Trust 5s
6,000..... 104
Lo. N. A. & Chic. Cons
2,000..... 114
Lo. N. A. & Chic. G. M.
1,000..... 75
10,000..... 76¼
Manhattan Ry. Con 4s
2,000 sold..... 98
8,000..... 98¼
5,000..... 98⅜
10,000..... 97⅝
Mil. & St. P. G. M. 4s Series A
40,000..... 95¾
Mil. & St. Paul 1st South'n Minn Div
8,000..... 118¼
Mo. K. & Tex. 1st 4s
1,000..... 88¼
500..... 88⅜
15,000..... 88¼
2,000..... 87
8,000..... 88⅜
Mo. Kan & Tex 2d
1,000..... 61
Mo. Kan & East 1st
10,000..... 91
Missouri Pacific 5s
5,000..... 110¼
Nash. & St. L. Con
1,000..... 108
N. Y. Central Deb 5s
17,000..... 108
North Pac 1st Reg
5,000 sold..... 117¾
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000..... 100⅞
10,000..... 100¾
N. Y. Chic & St L 4s
5,000..... 102¼
5,000..... 102¾
5,000..... 102¾
1,000..... 102¾
1,000..... 102¾
N. Y. Lake E. & W'n
New 2d Consol. J
P. M. & Co. 1st D. M.
& Co Certificates, Stamped
1,000..... 78¼
North Pac Cons 5s
Trust Receipts
4,000..... 80¾
Nor. Pac Termina 1st
3,000..... 104
Nor'n Ry. of Cal 5s
8,000..... 98⅝
4,000..... 98⅞
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
7,000..... 86
Oreg'n R. & Nav 1st
1,000..... 111½
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000s8..... 109¼
1,000..... 109⅝
Trust Co Certfs
1,000..... 109⅞
Oreg. L. & U. N. Con
Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 89
10,000..... 61¼
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
1,000..... 114
People's G. & C. Chic
5,000..... 108
Peo. Dec. & Ev 6s
7,000..... 84
Peo. & Eastern 1st
1,000..... 81
Phila. & Rdg Gen 4s
Trust Co Certfs
7,000..... 78⅜
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000..... 81⅜
Pittsburg & W'n 1st
1,000..... 89
Rich. & Danv 6s
1,000..... 122
Rio Grande W'n 1st
6,000..... 70¼
2,000..... 70⅝
St. L. & San Fran 2d Class C
3,000..... 118½
St. L. & S. F. G. M. 6s
10,000..... 70
St. L. Southw'n 1st
1,000..... 79½
St. L. Southw'n 2d Inc
7,000..... 80
St. L. Van. & T. H. 7s
1,000..... 105½
Guaranteed
1,000..... 105¼
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st
Cons 6s, Redu to 4½s
8,000..... 100
San An. & Ar. Pass 4s
2,000..... 80
San Fr. & N. Pac 1st
5,000s20..... 103½
Seaside & B. B. 1st
5,000..... 87¼
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s
1,000..... 86½
So. Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000..... 97⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s
40,000..... 65¼
Tenn Coal, Ir. & R. 6s
5,000..... 98
Birmingham Div 1st
5,000..... 98
Tex. & Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 23
2,000 sf..... 23¼
Tex. & Pac 2d Inc
5,000..... 21¾
2,000..... 22
Tol. & O. C. 5s, Wn Division
2,000..... 110
Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st Trust Receipts
10,000..... 77½
Union Pac 1st, 1890
5,000..... 107½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
8,000..... 108⅜
14,000..... 108¼
2,000..... 108¼
2,000..... 108¾
20,000..... 108¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898
2,000s8..... 109¼
17,000..... 109¾
10,000..... 109¾
1,000..... 109¾
1,000..... 109¾
1,000..... 109¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000..... 109½
Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Trust Notes
4,000..... 94
U. P. Denv & Gulf 1st
1,000..... 88
1,000..... 88
1,000..... 87¾
2,000..... 88
1,000..... 87¾
U. S. Cordage Co 1st
Trust Receipts
1,000..... 40¼
U. S. Leather Co 6s
10,000..... 110⅝
Wabash R. R. 1st
1,000..... 100
5,000..... 100¼
5,000..... 100⅜
5,000..... 100⅝
8,000..... 100⅝
Det. & Chic Ext.
2,000s3..... 97
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000..... 107½
10,000..... 107¾
10,000..... 107¾
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s
1,000..... 110
Wisconsin Cent. Co. 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 61¼
10,000..... 61¼
15,000..... 60¾
15,000..... 60¾
Total sales | | | | | | | $1,181,500

*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	158	165
Alton & Terre Haute	100	120
American Coal	130	150
American C. Oil	18½	19¼
American District Telegraph	38	40
American T. & C.	30	40
Baltimore & Ohio	66¼	67¼
B. & O. S. W. pf. (new)	4	6
Bay State Gas	2	3
Boston Air Line pf.	101	101½
Brunswick Company	1	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	90	94
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	90	94
Bur. C. R. & N.	90	95
Canadian Pacific	66¾	67¼
Canton	37½	38
Central Pacific	16¾	17¼
Chicago & Alton	160	....
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	....
Chicago & Ill.	46¼	47½
C. C. C. & St. L.	90	95
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
Cleveland, Lor. & W.	10	20
Cleveland, Tuscarora & W. pf.	107	....
Coal Creek	83¾	84
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	98	....
Col. & H. Coal	8	9
Col. H. V. & T.	85¼	86
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	160	168
Consolidated Coal	90	....
Consolidated Gas Co.	194	196
Del. & Hud. Canal	107	108
Del., Lack. & Western	161	163
Del. & Rio Grande	12½	13¾
D. M. & F. D.	2	4
D. M. & F. D. pf.	6	12
Dul. South Shore & Atlantic pf.	9½	12
Edison Elec. Ill.	91	92
Evansville & Terre Haute	17¼	20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	117	120
Flint & P. M.	14	16
Flint & P. M. pf.	33	35
Fort Wayne & Jack.	80	90
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	150	160
Gen. Electric	30¼	30⅝
Harlem	270	280
Homestake pf.	80	90
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	97½	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	20
Iowa Central	10	15
Iowa Central pf.	34	36
Kan. & Michigan	3	4
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	20
King's Pow.	1	2
Lake Shore	140¼	140½
Long Island	88	90
Louis., E. & St. L.	9½	10½
Louis., N. A. & Texas	73	74
Mah. Coal R.	108	....
Manhattan Beach	8	9
Maryland Coal pf.	60	80
Mexican National certs.	11	11½
Minn. & St. Louis	100	104
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85	90
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60	65
Minnesota Iron	65	66
National Starch 1st pf.	90	95
National Starch 2d pf.	60	70
New Central Coal	3	4
New England Gas	30	40
New-York & New Haven	186	188
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	77½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	18	20
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. w. i.	75	77½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. w. i.	18	20
N. Y. & Harlem	280	....
Norfolk & Western	8	9
Norfolk & Western pf.	19	20
Northwestern Tel.	100½	102
Ohio Southern	8	10
Ontario Mining	4	5
Oregon R. & N.	10	20
Oregon Short Line & Utah N.	7	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	82	84
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	14	20
Pittsburg & Western pf.	60	65
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	98
P. D. & E.	17	20
P. D. & E. pf.	37	40
Pullman Palace Car Company	166	167
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf.	8	18½
Rens. & Sar.	160	....
Rio Grande Western	70	80
Rio Grande Western pf.	80	90
Rome, Watertown & Og.	110	120
St. Louis & W.	6¾	8
St. L. & W. pf.	20	30
St. Paul & Duluth	60	70
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	90
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	112
Toledo & Ohio Central	70	75
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	85
Tol., A. A. & G. T.	2	3
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2	3
Union Pac. Denver & Gulf	14½	17½
United States Express	43	46
United States Cordage	2	4
United States Cordage pf.	12	18½
United States Cordage stk. t. r.	1	2
Utica & Black River	150	....
Virginia Midland	30	40
Wabash	8	9
Wells-Fargo Express	97	101½
Western Union Beef	6	8
W. & L. E. pf.	41½	42½
Wisconsin Central	4½	5

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With Interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R. pf.	96	97⅞	96	97⅝	14,960
Am. Tobacco	81	81⅞	78½	80¼	2,850
A., T. & S. F.	17	17⅜	17	17⅛	2,000
Gen. Elec.	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼	300
Manhattan	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101	770

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,420,408, against $7,876,806 in the preceding week, and $8,680,804 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $311,899,895, against $293,001,000 the corresponding period last year.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ark. C. Imp.	24½	24½	24½	24½	30
Chicago Gas	62⅝	62½	61¾	62½	4,160
C., R. I. & P.	76¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	900
Chi., B. & Q.	85⅞	85½	85	85⅝	2,300
C., M. & S. P.	75¼	75½	73¼	75⅝	10,630
Ches. & Ohio.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	40
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20
Dist. & C. F.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	650
Total sales					68,450

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s when iss	80	80	80	80	$10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	69	69	69	69	2,000
Total sales					$29,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.35	.35	.35	.35	500
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Best & Belch.	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	50
El Cristo	.09	.09	.08	.09	800
Lacrosse	.12	.12	.12	.12	600
Total sales					11,550

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	57¼	57¼	56⅜	56⅜	110,000
May option	61⅜	61¾	61	61¼	286,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88½	94
American Bank Note	41	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	166	....
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	..	217
American Typefounders	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf.	28	30
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	330	....
Barney & Smith Car	21	23¼
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & N. Y. Air Line	7	....
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
J and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES**, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of Series 22, $50,000, **Due December 1, 1895,**
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE Series 30 and 31, $144,000. **Due May 1, 1896.**

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WILL SELL CONTROLLING INTEREST IN gold mine; one hundred million in sight; one-half million for 51 per cent. Address OWNER, 1,227 Broadway.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Nov. 22, 1895.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum, &c., 143d St. and Amsterdam Av., city, will be held at the residence of Mrs. Willard Parker, 55 5th Av., on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock noon.

More Bicycle News
AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
Advertisements
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S daily page of sports.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, public administrator.)
10 shs. Broadway National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. Ground Hog Con. Min. & Mill. Co. of Col. (Hyd.)
128 shs. Ohio Falls Manf'g Co., common, (Hyd.)
188 shs. Ohio Falls Manf'g Co. Prefd. (Hyd.)
372 shs. Duluth Manf'g Co., Gen'l stock, (Hyd.)
372 shs. Duluth Manf'g Co. Prefd. (Hyd.)
50 shs. Security State Bank of Randolph, Neb.
20 shs. Bloomfield State Bank, Bloomfield, Neb.
50 shs. Wayne Nat. Bank of Wayne, Neb.
10 shs. The Traders' Bank of Kirwin, Kansas.
50 shs. 1st Nat. Bank of Brokenbow, Neb.
10 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank of Portland, Ore.
50 shs. The Trinidad Nat. Bank of Trinidad, Col.
$25,500 City of Springfield, Ill., 5 p. c. Funding Bds., due Sept., 1903.
$12,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjustment Bds., due July, 1922.
$1,000 Long Island City 5 p. c. Funding Bd., due Oct., 1903.
100 shs. New-York Times Publishing Co.
63 shs. Bank of New-Amsterdam.
220 shs. Consolidated Telegraph & News Co.
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
500 shs. Premium Reserve Co.
$2,413 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Construction Co., overdue and protested Notes, Endorsed by Walter J. Roberts, (Hyd.)
$5,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Construction Co. Bonds, (Hyd.)
20 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$500 D., D., E. B. & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
25 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New-York.
40 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
25 shs. Southern Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
35 shs. Long Island Bank.
41 shs. Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
$11,000 Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. Bds., 1931, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$15,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1942.
18 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Nov. 30, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., Oct. 31, 1895.

On Saturday, Nov. 30, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.
Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after Dec. 2 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, pay Coupons No. 27, due July 1, 1895, from St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent, and 6 per cent. Bonds upon presentation and surrender thereof.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1895.
ALDACE F. WALKER, } Receivers.
JOHN J. McCOOK, }

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 16 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1895.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1895, on this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

AN APPEAL FOR THANKSGIVING

Five Points House of Industry Proposes a Dinner to the Children.

An appeal for Thanksgiving has been issued on behalf of the Five Points House of Industry, at 155 Worth Street. It is proposed to give a dinner to the children who are inmates of the home, and also to the street poor, of whom 1,200 were fed last Thanksgiving.

There will be an entertainment by the house children in the afternoon, to which visitors will be welcome. Help is asked for the home sufficient not only for the day, but for its current work in rescuing homeless children from the streets and training them in various industries. No collectors are employed, but checks may be sent to Archibald D. Russell, Treasurer, at the home. The associate Trustees are Morris K. Jesup, George H. Morgan, David S. Egleston, Walter H. Lewis, Charles Lanier, George F. Betts, and Henry E. Hawley.

In the forty years of its work the home has served 504,282 meals, and its school attendance has reached a total of 45,915 children. The attendance in the last year varied from 250 to 400. Typesetting, carpenter work, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught. The home maintains a hospital and dispensary, and it furnishes clothing, food, and coal to poor families in the neighborhood.

CLERK FILLED IN THE BLANK CHECK

Bank Refused to Pay—Now the Police Are Seeking the Man.

George McKinney of the firm of Zuricalday & Co., fruit importers, at 81 North Moore Street, sent a clerk, Joseph McCarty, with two checks, yesterday afternoon, to pay Custom House and brokerage fees for goods received. One of the checks was drawn for $1,260. Mr. McKinney did not know the exact amount for which the second should be drawn, and he signed it in blank. The amount was to be for about $200.

Instead of carrying the checks to the proper persons, the clerk filled out the blank check for $1,600, and presented it for payment at the Bank of the State of New-York, at a little before 3 o'clock. The paying teller refused to cash it for him.

Then McCarty had it certified. The circumstance seemed suspicious to the bank teller, who notified Mr. McKinney of it. Payment on the check was at once stopped, and Mr. McKinney went to Police Headquarters to get the police to help head off the clerk, in order that he might not pass the check upon some innocent person. The clerk had been long with the firm, and was trusted.

FUNERAL INSTEAD OF A WEDDING

A Girl Dies Two Days Before She Was to Have Been Married.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Miss Nellie Patterson of 604 West Conway Street was to have been married yesterday afternoon. Her friends attended her funeral instead.

The Rev. George M. Clickner, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, who officiated at the funeral, was to have married Miss Patterson to Hunter Gaynor at the time set for the obsequies.

The young lady was taken ill last Wednesday and expired Saturday. In accordance with her request she was buried in what was to have been her wedding gown, and those who were to have been her ushers became her pall bearers.

DEATH WARRANT ISSUED FOR LAMBERT

Gov. Werts Decides that the Murderer Must Die Dec. 19.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—Gov. Werts issued the death warrant this afternoon in the case of Theodore Lambert, the Camden murderer, fixing Dec. 19 next for his execution. The United States Supreme Court recently refused to take any action favorable to Lambert.

Lambert's counsel, Mr. Semple, made application for a rehearing of the case before the Court of Pardons, but it is doubtful if the court will reopen the matter owing to the great length of time which has elapsed since the man was first sentenced.

Graphite and Pegmatite.

From The London Globe.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, M. Moisson, the eminent chemist, read a paper on the nature of graphite or plumbago and pegmatite. Moisson has made graphite by submitting carbon to the temperature of an electric furnace, and by dissolving carbon in a fused metal. Pegmatite is a rock belonging to the primary series, or most ancient rocks of the earth, and is contemporary with the period during which the earth passed from the solar to the planetary condition. In the opinion of M. Moisson, which is based on his experiments, graphite existed in pegmatite before the crystals of feldspar and quartz, which make up the bulk of it, were formed.

SPECULATION RUN WILD

All Colorado Trading in Shares of Mining Companies.

NO HEED GIVEN TO REAL VALUES

Swindlers Take Advantage of the Excitement to Float the Stock of Absolutely Worthless Properties.

DENVER, Nov. 26.—The fever in mining speculation shows no signs of abatement; indeed, it seems to be growing each day more virulent. The Colorado newspapers are devoting a vast amount of space to reports from the mining districts and to gossip of the exchanges. Everybody "talks mine." Little else is heard on the streets, in the hotel lobbies, or wherever people are gathered in numbers. Nobody seems incredulous. It matters very little how preposterous may be the stories of rich "strikes" in any given locality, their reliability is seldom questioned, and investors fairly stumble over each other in their desire to "get in on the ground floor."

The noticeable feature of the situation is that most of the "mining" is done on paper, and all the profits are in the prospective. There are some paying, producing gold mines in the Cripple Creek and Leadville districts, and there are many good indications in other sections, but there has been no production to justify anything like the existing excitement or the almost universal confidence felt in the future of the gold field. This confidence is phenomenal. All that is necessary to float the stock of a mine is to incorporate a company and print share certificates. The public buys stock with little apparent discrimination. A prospector reports that he has "struck it rich" somewhere in the mountains; he stakes out his claim, organizes a company to develop the property, and the public, without stopping to investigate, takes the stock with eager haste.

In the mining exchanges here, at Pueblo, at Colorado Springs, and at Leadville, the trading in mining shares reaches enormous volumes each day. One day's sales reached 2,000,000 shares at Colorado Springs, 927,000 shares at Denver, 167,000 shares at Cripple Creek, and immense sales at other points. Shares in actual producing mines are almost out of the reach of investors, and receive comparatively little attention from traders. Indeed, the speculators seem to prefer low-priced, undeveloped properties, where there are immense possibilities, but little that is substantial on which to base hopes.

Naturally the sharpers have taken advantage of the popular recklessness in purchasing securities to float the stock of all manner of "wildcat" mines. The printing presses of the State are kept running night and day turning out highly illuminated stock certificates for more or less valuable properties. In one day last week ten companies, with an aggregate capitalization of $16,500,000, filed articles of incorporation at Denver. These are, presumably, legitimate enterprises, whose promoters have faith in the future of their properties, though the basis for that hope may be reasonably thought unsubstantial by thoughtful investigators. But there are scores of other "companies" whose stock is on the market which have not even the foundation of an honest though misled enthusiasm. The stock is merely put out to sell to the susceptible, and is usually issued in one-dollar shares, it is quickly snapped up by the clerks and servant girls, and farmers of small means, some of whom may sell at an advance, but most of whom are destined never to realize anything but disappointment from their holdings.

Conservative business men are becoming alarmed at the prospect of the collapse which must inevitably follow a season of reckless and unreasoning speculation. They realize that good, substantial, legitimate mining must suffer from the reaction in fictitious values. Newspapers are giving warnings, and the mining exchanges are endeavoring to head off the rush for paper mines, and to weed out the "wildcats" from the lists traded in. A leading Denver paper says:

Colorado is indeed a great gold State in respect of its ability to produce that metal. Camps have been developed in a way that leaves little doubt that they contain great stores of the yellow metal. It may be that there will be but one Cripple Creek, yet there are men prepared to believe that there are two or three places that in their promise rival that famous district. But the voice of caution suggests that there was the same talk following the discoveries at Leadville, and for several years after that camp became a wonder of the world men were finding second Leadvilles.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade Exchange of Colorado Springs a resolution was adopted requiring all companies having stocks listed on the Exchange to forthwith file with its Secretary a sworn statement showing the exact condition of the respective companies under the penalty of having such stock withdrawn from the Exchange.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has determined to establish a Mining Stock Exchange where the conditions of companies whose stocks are traded in will be carefully investigated.

These movements are but an index to the feeling in conservative circles that mining speculation is running wild toward certain disaster. The desire to prevent this disaster is growing. But the public generally seems heedless of the danger, and rushes headlong after any bit of artistic printing labeled "Mining share," and purporting to represent wealth hidden in the mountains.

LOCAL ACTIVITY IN MINING STOCKS.

Movement Has Been Started for a Mining Exchange in This City.

Suggestions which have recently appeared here of the mining boom in progress in Colorado stirred up a little activity yesterday at the Stock Exchange, where two stocks, Enterprise and Phoenix, which had languished for a long time, were in demand.

Enterprise sold at from 50 to 65 cents per share for 10,700 shares. Its last previous sale had been at 45 cents. Phoenix was more active, 43,300 shares selling at from 6 to 11 cents per share.

A movement has started for a Mining Exchange. There has been a meeting, and steps are in progress for an incorporation. The names given of those in interest are unimportant, members of the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges declining to be associated at this time with such an enterprise. They say that their own Exchanges can take care of all mining business. The promoters of the new Exchange scheme say, however, that although sympathy is not openly expressed with them, they have assurances of substantial co-operation from members of both of the established Exchanges.

Temptations to Drink in Manchester.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Those who urge that drunkenness can best be cured by abolishing the temptations to drink should turn their attention to Manchester. There competition between beershops is exceedingly keen, and some curious devices are resorted to in order to push trade. One of these devices is, according to The Manchester City News, which has been investigating the subject, the "long pull," which means that the bartender gives an extra pull at the beer pumps, amounting often to 50 per cent. more liquor than the quantity asked and paid for, in order to get up and maintain a "good connection." But Sunday is the great day for pushing trade, and plans are adopted to attract customers inside, and keep them there till closing time:

"In some cases cigars are handed around to those in the beerhouse, the bartender asking his patrons to 'have a smoke at his expense.' At certain times all the glasses or pint pots are refilled free, while at other places a gallon or two gallons are contributed by the bartender for the company to drink his health."

This Sunday night free drinking is said to be practiced in probably nine-tenths of the tied beerhouses in Greater Manchester.

Saved from the Electric Chair.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Gov. Morton to-day commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Thomas Kerrigan, who was to have been killed by electricity at Sing Sing Prison next week for the murder of Aaron Alexander in New-York City.

The murder was committed in a saloon on Rivington Street on the evening of April 3, 1894, and was the result of a quarrel which arose over the fact that Kerrigan "treated" every one in the place except Alexander.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT CLASH

Yonkers, Needing a City Hall, Will Decide To-night What It Will Do with Its Manor House.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A public meeting, called by Mayor Peene, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in Music Hall to consider the project of building a new City Hall, either on the present Manor Hall grounds or on some other site.

This question has created great interest in this city, as a good many citizens fear it means some detriment to the old Manor House, now over 200 years old, and which is used as a City Hall. The city's business has outgrown it, and more room is needed.

The Common Council has raised $100,000 in bonds, which is lying idle in the bank, for the purpose of building a new City Hall. That, it is claimed, is sufficient to put up the necessary building, but not enough to purchase a new site, which will cost about $75,000.

Those who want to utilize the Manor Hall grounds say that those who oppose such a thing are actuated by sentimentality concerning the relic of Colonial days, and that if they want it preserved with its surrounding grounds, they ought to purchase it from the city, which is willing to sell.

What the Common Council proposes to do is to remove the unsightly police stables, outbuildings, and hitching posts that now offend the eye, extend the lawn to the Warburton Building on the north, and erect a handsome two-story structure on a line with the front of Manor Hall, and between the Hall and Warburton Building, to contain offices for the Mayor and City Clerk on the first floor, and a Common Council Chamber, with committee and other department rooms, on the second floor.

It is also proposed to erect a four-story building, 56 by 132 feet, in Woodworth Avenue, extending from Music Hall to the south line of Manor Hall, with a courtyard of thirty-five feet between Manor Hall and the new building for light and air, for a police station, with ample dormitories, the City Court, and other departments of the City Government. This building will occupy ground which now lies useless and neglected or improperly used.

The meeting to-morrow night promises to be a lively one, and the subject will be discussed by prominent citizens.

A Protest from New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects yesterday adopted a paper protesting against any change being made in the historic Philipse manor house, in Yonkers.

A part of the house was erected in 1682 and the last addition was made in 1746. The paper calls the house "one of our State's most ancient inland buildings, and one of its best preserved specimens of genuine Colonial architecture."

"The work of its early owners in building the Castle Philipse and the old Sleepy Hollow Church in Tarrytown is alluded to, and a strong protest is made against its removal, on the ground of its historic interest and its value as an educator.

The paper concludes with a resolution that the protest be sent to the Yonkers authorities, and is signed by the Executive Committee—Gen. Horace Porter, Walter S. Logan, W. H. Webb, Henry E. Howland, and Andrew H. Green.

THINKS IT WAS "KNOCK-OUT DROPS"

G. Floyd Jones Took a Few Drinks and Lost His Property.

G. Floyd Jones, an insurance agent living at 119 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was found unconscious by the Brooklyn police early yesterday morning at Wythe Avenue and North Seventh Street. He was bleeding from cuts on the head. He was treated in the Eastern District Hospital, and went home.

He told the police of the Fifth Precinct he believed he was the victim of "knock-out" drops. He said he remembered walking along Kent Avenue a little north of Broadway, after having had several drinks in a saloon at Broadway and Kent Avenue, when suddenly he felt as though he had been struck on the head. Then he lost consciousness. He said his gold watch and $12 had disappeared.

Newspaper Man Brutally Beaten.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 26.—City Editor Yowell of The Evening Times, who was sent to jail Saturday for contempt of court and released on habeas corpus proceedings, was attacked this morning by a party of prizefighters whom he had criticised. He was severely beaten. His left eye is ruined and his condition is critical.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today on the White Star steamship Germanic are Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, J. Coleman Drayton, Lieut. McGee, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Murdoch, S. W. McMichael, Horace Plunkett, Viscount Suirdale, and Mrs. Owen Evan-Thomas.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul are Dr. W. M. Burton, Commander John Denison, Royal Navy; Mrs. Charles Danby, Miss Nellie Ganthony, Charles F. McKim, Dr. J. Warren Rice and the Misses Rice, Mrs. Florence Searles, and George Wilkinson Stetson.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Ems, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Ems"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Umbria"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2:30 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle"); at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Kilburn, (letters must be directed "per Kilburn"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica, Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para"); at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapa, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 12 M for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus"); at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Geo. Dumois"); at 3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, and for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

L cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. H. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kai'r W.II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 1, 10 AM | †Kai'r W.II., Jan. 22, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American | North German Lloyd,
87 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
L. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers can also go from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27 | ST. PAUL .....Dec. 18
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS .....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK.. | WESTERNLA'D. Dec. 4
Nov. 27, 1:30 P. M. | NOORDLAND ..Dec. 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Parties under personal escort from New-HOLY York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See LAND. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 361 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N'Pier 35 N.R. P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. P. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Sun. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Alleghany
SAILS SATURDAY, NOV. 30,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing
ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M. | Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic .....Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic.....Jan. 8
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic.....Jan. 15
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

More Good Work Done During Past Year Than Previously.

SUCCESS OF THE BRACE FARM SCHOOL

Over 100 Boys Trained There and Sent to Homes—A Total of 2,059 Persons Provided for by the Society.

The annual meeting and election of the Children's Aid Society was held at the American Exchange National Bank yesterday. It was really a re-election, the following officers retaining their places for another year:

President—D. Willis James; Vice President—Charles E. Whitehead; Secretary—Charles Loring Brace; Treasurer—George S. Coe; Trustees—Henry E. Hawley, 54 Wall Street; Howard Potter, 59 Wall Street; Henry Marquand, 160 Broadway; F. Delano Weekes, 58 Wall Street, and A. B. Stone, 124 West Twenty-third Street.

The other Trustees of the society are: William A. Booth, D. Willis James, Douglas Robinson, Gustav E. Kissel, Dr. George G. Wheelock, William Church Osborn, George S. Coe, Charles E. Whitehead, J. Kennedy Tod, and James R. Roosevelt.

The advance sheets of the annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were received at the meeting. The reports show the vast amount of work the society has in charge.

In the reports are twenty-two illustrations showing many buildings in different localities where the society's work is in progress. The reports say:

The last year has impressed the officers of the Children's Aid Society more than ever with the need of additional schools in the tenement districts. Children are thronging our industrial schools only to be turned away for the want of space. These little ones idle away their time in the streets, and drift into lazy and vicious habits that cling to them for life.

The Children's Aid Society recognizes its obligations to them, and is doing all it can to meet the emergency. With additional funds to pay rents and alter old houses into schools we could in a few months' time make room for many more of these neglected children.

In our twenty-one industrial schools over 13,000 children have during the last year received instruction and care. The individual attention and personal interest, the school meals, the gifts of clothing, the home-like atmosphere of the school attract children who would otherwise not attend any school.

Our schools are organized to do this work, and the women employed in them have accomplished more than any one can grasp. For years they have worked early and late, sacrificing themselves to the children of the poor, but the consciousness of a useful work nobly done gladdens their lives. They see the ignorance of the children when they are brought to the school, and contrast it with the well-trained, well-mannered boys and girls who leave to take up some honest livelihood, and they know the Christian principles they have instilled into their charges will help them through life.

Not less are the thanks of the whole community due to the ladies of wealth and position who have given their time and means in support of these schools; their presence and help make the work possible, and their oversight and encouragement keep up its efficiency. More such schools are necessary for the well-being of the city; more workers and more money are required to enlarge this department.

An important and interesting feature of the year's work is the effort in behalf of the street boys of our city. The Newsboys' Lodging Farm School at Kensico, the gift of a benevolent lady of this city, has given us the opportunity long needed to interest and reclaim these lads. To induce them to leave the city with all its excitements is a difficult matter, but the influence of our lodging-house Superintendents, together with the favorable accounts of the farm by boys who have already been there, has led many to ask to be sent.

Boys who express a wish for a home in the country, or employment, are sent to the farm for preliminary training. The majority become interested in the home-life which surrounds them, and settle down to work upon the farm and to care for the stock as though born and bred to it. The good food, the neatness and cleanliness everywhere, the good manners required of all, the Christian family-life about them, the air of confidence and trust which surrounds them, soon change the sullen, suspicious vagrant into the frank farmer's lad.

Over 100 boys have been trained in farm work and sent to homes this year. Even if we omit consideration of the great moral obligation which we owe these lads and regard it only from a commercial point of view, the amount of money saved the community in relieving it of the cost of so many future vagabonds is so great that the value of such preventive work as this becomes apparent to all.

The emigration or placing-out department of our work has received a great impetus during the past year because of the assistance given by the Farm School in preparing boys for homes in the West. These, with neglected or homeless children who have been surrendered to us, and who need change of environment to save them from the degradation awaiting them in the city, and also children from the almshouses and infant asylums, have been taken West by our experienced agents and placed in good homes.

There they will grow up as members of the families in which they are put; most of them, judging by our experience of forty years, will become farmers and farmers' wives, many will become country merchants, and others will rise to high positions of trust and to the ministry.

During the year the society has placed in homes and employment 1,040 boys, 716 girls, 109 men, and 215 women—making a total of 2,080.

The lodging houses for homeless boys and girls are more efficient than ever in meeting the needs of the poor waifs who find these homes so useful and necessary. The reading rooms, the free baths, the night schools, the Sunday services, the constant influence of the Superintendents urging the boys to steadier lives and to employment in the country—all this in time has its effect and reward. The independence and excitements of city life are attractions hard to overcome, but many are induced to leave them for the wholesome freedom of country life.

There have been 5,701 boys and girls sheltered in these lodging houses during the year; the nightly average is 461. Of these 802 have been placed in homes and employment, and 207 others returned to friends.

No one can realize the amount of happiness brought to the poor and unfortunate through our Summer charities.

At the Summer Home at Bath Beach over 5,000 children were given a week of intense delight, while at the Health Home at Coney Island 3,000 mothers and sick or ailing infants were given a week, and when necessary several weeks, in which to regain health and strength.

Our staff of fifteen physicians employed to visit the tenements in the hot weather has done a noble work during these months.

The report gives figures showing the exact cost of each branch of work. The per capita sum expended for each individual is marvelously small.

The society expresses its thanks for assistance rendered it the past year, and asks continued assistance in the future.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, George S. Coe, in the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway; by either of the Trustees, or by the Secretary at the office.

Contributions of new and old clothing, shoes, &c., are very much needed, and may be sent to the society's office, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, or will be called for if the address be sent. Also, old toys, children's books, &c., will be gladly received for distribution among the poor children at Christmas, or will be called for.

Political Predictions in Wisconsin.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

There will be a special session of the Wisconsin Legislature to reapportion the legislative districts. Gov. W. H. Upham will be renominated for a second term. Philetus Sawyer will be elected Senator by the Legislature of 1897 to succeed Senator W. F. Vilas, if the Republicans have a majority in that body. This is substantially the forecast of a Wisconsin correspondent of The Chronicle, and it has elements of probability in its main features, especially as far as Philetus Sawyer is concerned.

The Little Thing That Amused.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A noted man passed up Chestnut Street Saturday, and everybody smiled when they glanced at him, and made laughing remarks to each other.

The reason for their mirth lay in the fact that he carried in full view of everybody—stuck in the front pocket of his overcoat—a legal document bearing the word "Mortgage" in large and conspicuous letters.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The United States Export Association of New-York City, to encourage the consumption of American products in other countries by combining the influence of the American producers, manufacturers and merchants; capital, $500,000; Directors—Francis B. Thurber, A. P. Mitchell, John C. Boulton, and Charles H. A. Dougherty of New-York City, and Erastus N. Cobb of Brooklyn.

The American Tinfoil and Bottle Cap Company of Kingston; capital, $25,000; Directors—E. C. Hawkins of Albany, and H. H. Hawkins and C. S. Maschall of Kingston.

The Betts Patent Headlight Company of New-York City, to manufacture headlights, bicycles, carriages, and hardware specialties; capital, $100,000; Directors—George B. Wilson and G. S. Wilson of Philadelphia, and William H. Crary, A. F. Betts, and Joseph Tripp of Brooklyn.

The George & Charles J. Borck Lumber Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000; Directors—P. J. Verkle, C. J. Borck, and C. Borck of Buffalo.

MR. WIDDEMER'S FRIENDS LOYAL

It Is Proposed to Establish a New Church at Asbury Park for the Deposed Minister.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—The action of the Presbytery of Newark in dropping the Rev. Howard J. Widdemer from its membership was received here with considerable surprise, as it was expected that the minister would be vindicated against the moral and ecclesiastical charges preferred by the Presbytery of Monmouth.

Mr. Widdemer was formerly an Episcopal minister in Philadelphia. He left that denomination, and joined the Congregational Church. Later he joined the Presbytery of Newark, and filled several pulpits. He came to Asbury Park last year, and acted as a supply to the First Presbyterian Church until the Presbytery of Monmouth refused to allow him to preach longer, it being maintained that when he left the Episcopal faith his official standing as a minister ceased.

Widdemer was very popular with his congregation here, and when the Presbytery of Monmouth refused him recognition, an appeal was taken to the New-York Synod. That body referred the matter to the Presbytery of Newark, with the result as stated.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Widdemer was forbidden to preach here, his congregation remained loyal and paid his salary for a year, besides allowing him the use of the parsonage. They still maintain that he is being persecuted.

In the preaching members of the church said to-day that the outcome of the decision would be the establishment of a Congregational Church in Asbury Park, with Mr. Widdemer as its pastor. He has agreed to preach for the malcontents, who number fully one-half of the membership of the First Presbyterian Church.

In connection with the church fight, Mr. Widdemer has brought suits for slander in the sum of $5,000 against the Rev. William N. Richie, a minister of Asbury Park.

BRIBED BUILDING INSPECTORS

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS FIND MORE FRAUDS.

One Inspector Paid $150 by a Contractor for Two Jobs After Demanding $500 for One.

The Commissioners of Accounts took up the Building Department again yesterday. Seth Sprague Terry called as the first witness Adolph Hoffstadt, a builder, of 125 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mr. Terry asked the witness if he had ever been approached by a Building Inspector for money.

"I have," Hoffstadt replied.

"Have you ever given any of them money?"

"I guess so."

"How many times have you been approached?"

"Oh, on numerous occasions, but only once since 1889."

He was asked to go into detail as to the requests for money made to him by the Building Inspectors.

"About one month ago," he said, "an Inspector came to me and asked why I didn't put in a sewer in the buildings 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street. I said I couldn't do it because the street was blocked. He demanded $10. His number was 80. He came around again and made such a fuss about the condition of the street and because I wouldn't pay him that I had to send for an officer. The policeman said he could not take him away. He insulted a woman on that occasion also. That was one reason I called for an officer."

Hoffstadt said he did not know the Inspector's name, but it was learned that it was Edward Reilly.

The witness left no doubt in the mind of Mr. Terry that he had often paid money for privileges to the Building Inspectors.

James Bingham, plumber and builder, of Bingham Brothers, testified that in April last while building a house on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street John P. Reilly, a Building Inspector, asked him if he was going down for bottom—going as far down as the law required. He replied that he was.

"Well," replied Reilly, "this is a tough place. You'll have a tough time finding it."

He cited the law to me," Bingham said, "and suggested putting in concrete and it would be all right."

"'If you do what I want you to,' he said, 'you can save $1,500, but I think I should get a third of it.'"

Bingham said he figured it up in his mind and replied: "I guess we will go to the bottom."

"He still worried us," continued Bingham, "and I offered him $25 in the presence of my brother.

"'Not on your life,' Reilly said. Then he and my brother walked away together, and I was afterward told that Reilly got the $25."

"How much have you paid Reilly in all?" asked Commissioner Terry.

"I think about $150 on two jobs," Bingham replied.

Angelo Adano, a contractor of 2,212 Fifth Avenue, testified that five years ago the firm with whom he was then connected—Adano Brothers & Co.—had an account with certain Inspectors of the Building Department. They were paid money—at one time $15. He did not know the Inspector's name.

Adano said he was approached two months ago by an Inspector, who asked for money. He did not give it, nor did he know the man's name. This was while he was building on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Adano exhibited a tendency to forget. Commissioner Terry therefore discharged him.

John Deitz of 990 Willis Avenue, a housesmith and ironworker, was asked if he ever had any transaction with a Mr. Montgomery, an Inspector in the Building Department. He said he had. Deitz testified that Montgomery came around one day after he had put iron supports up in a building he was working on, and said: "This is an infraction of the law; you should not have these supports up without permission. You are likely to get into a big hole about this." Deitz said Montgomery accepted $5.

"The matter was dropped after that," Deitz continued, "and we had no more trouble about the supports."

Deitz said his partner, Thomas Kelly, attended to the financial end of the business, and Commissioner Terry got him to admit that Kelly probably gave money to Inspectors, and that the books of the firm would probably show it. He did not know, however, that this was the case. The investigation was then adjourned.

Needs Only a Full Democratic Vote.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

In every State carried by the Republicans this year the vote of the successful candidate at the head of the ticket was less than the vote of Grover Cleveland for President in 1892. If the Democrats will go to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket in 1896, as they did in 1892, a Democratic President and Congress will be elected.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark and will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to relieve Lieut. Frederick A. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Clark for duty at that post.

—Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New-Haven, Conn., on inspection duty.

—Major W. S. Stanton, Engineer Corps, is ordered to duty as a member of the Ohio River and Lake Erie Canal Board in place of Col. Poe, deceased.

—Capt. Leopold O. Parker, First Infantry, will be relieved from duty as recruiting officer at San Francisco, Cal., and will join his company.

—Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, Eighteenth Infantry, will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. John H. Willis, Twenty-second Infantry, six months' extension.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon T. R. Berryhill has been detached from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered to the Port Royal naval station.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York.

—Surgeon J. E. Gardner has been detached from the Port Royal naval station and ordered to the Amphitrite.

—Naval Cadet R. W. McNeely has been detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Raleigh.

—Commander R. P. Leary has been detached from the Bath Iron Works and placed on waiting orders.

—Naval Cadet W. F. Scott has been detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Surgeon F. Anderson has been detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Dolphin.

—Surgeon P. M. Rixey has been detached from the Dolphin and placed on waiting orders.

TRIAL OF LOUIS GORDON

The Prisoner Charged With Arson—Delay in Getting a Jury—Indictments for Murder.

The work of getting a jury to try Louis Gordon, who is charged with arson, was continued yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III., of the General Sessions Court. Gordon was a shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, where an alleged incendiary fire occurred on June 24, 1894. The place was heavily insured.

Only two jurors were obtained Monday. Assistant District Attorney Davis excused a number of talesmen yesterday without examination.

The fourth juror selected yesterday was Frederick P. Elliott, a clerk for Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., at 376 Broadway. Mr. Elliott answered the long list of questions satisfactorily to both the prosecution and defense. He was then sworn in and took his place in the jury box. Ex-Judge Curtis, for the defense, then discovered that Elliott had been foreman of the jury that convicted Max H. Grauer of incendiarism. It was then too late to peremptorily challenge Elliott.

Assistant District Attorney Davis declined to consent to the withdrawal of the juror.

Judge Fitzgerald said he would consider the question of excusing Elliott after all the jury had been obtained.

The other three jurors are M. J. Howell, clerk, 547 East Eighty-fourth Street; Peter J. Little, broker, 335 East Ninetieth Street, and Frank Woodhead, shoe dealer, 518 Third Avenue.

One of the talesmen examined was Alexander Jonas, editor of The Volks Zeitung. He said he was a Socialist and advocated Socialistic principles, but believed in the proper enforcement of the laws of the State. He was acceptable to the prosecution, but was peremptorily challenged by counsel for the defense.

The Grand Jury yesterday found indictments for murder in the first degree against Meyer Dietscheck and Adolph Heiskopf, who are accused of causing the death of Lizzie Yeager, four years old, at the alleged incendiary fire at 129 Suffolk Street early in the morning of May 31, 1894.

THE MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST.

An Effort to Get Notaries to Sign Testimony.

John Murray Mitchell applied to the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday for a mandamus to compel Mortimer F. Lynch, a notary public, to sign the testimony taken by him in his contest against James J. Walsh for the seat for the Eighth Congressional District. Mr. Walsh asked for a mandamus to compel William A. Hoar, Mr. Mitchell's notary public, to sign testimony which he took.

Mr. Lynch says that he will not sign the testimony taken by him, because Mr. Hoar will not sign the testimony he took.

Ex-Congressman John Hardy said: "The whole object of Mr. Mitchell in preventing his notary signing is to exclude all Mr. Walsh's testimony."

"That is not so," retorted Mr. Rawson. "This is a scheme on your part to force us to certify to Mr. Walsh's testimony."

After arguing some of the legal propositions presented, Mr. Hardy sat down, and Notary Public Hoar, who is also a lawyer, arose and said: "Gen. Benjamin Tracy is here as my counsel, but I would like to explain my action. I cannot conscientiously certify to testimony read to the witnesses and signed by them while I was excluded from the room. I do not know whether the testimony is correct or was read by the witnesses."

After notaries and lawyers had denied each other's statements, Gen. Tracy said: "The principal question seems to be, your Honor, whether a notary can be compelled to certify to testimony when he was excluded from the room. I suggest that the testimony be sent to Mr. Hoar so that he can examine it, and I promise that he will sign all that he knows to be correct."

Mr. Hardy agreed to this proposition, and the case was adjourned until Saturday.

RINGLER ESTATE IN COURT.

A Contest over 3,000 Shares in the Brewing Company.

An application was made to Justice Ingraham in the Supreme Court yesterday by Gen. Robert Sewell for a continuance of an injunction restraining Frederick Ringler of the brewing firm of Ringler & Co. from disposing of 3,000 shares of stock and bonds in the company, held by him in trust for his nephew, William G. Ringler, and his niece, Rose Jetter, under the will of their father, who died in 1889.

The Court was also asked to require the defendant to deliver the stock to his nephew and niece. The bonds are valued at $50,000, and certain real estate held by the defendant for the nephew and niece at $50,000.

Gen. Sewell said that under the will Frederick Ringler, as executor and trustee, was empowered to hold the bonds and real estate until the nephew and niece were each thirty-five years of age. This, he said, was in violation of the Revised Statutes of the State. He said that a law which was as ungrammatical in its English as it was disgraceful in its provisions, was passed in 1893, providing that a person who might become possessed of the reversionary interest in an estate held in trust could dispose of such property prior to the date when the person to whom it belonged became entitled to it.

"I think that such an act is unconstitutional," said Judge Ingraham.

"It is because of this law that I ask for the injunction," said Gen. Sewell.

Decision was reserved.

VERDICT AGAINST H. M. CORNELL.

He Must Pay for Mrs. J. H. Martin's Costumes.

In the suit in the Supreme Court of Redfern, the ladies' tailor, against Henry M. Cornell, to recover $2,061 for costumes made for Mrs. J. H. Martin in 1892, John M. Cornell, the defendant's half-brother, was the only witness yesterday.

He testified that he paid, in March, 1894, to Mrs. Martin, notes of the defendant for $10,955, under instructions from the defendant. He did not know, of his own knowledge, he said, that the defendant and Mrs. Martin were then living together.

Lemuel Skidmore summed up for the defendant. He said that the defendant was a young man, at that time lately married, who was led away by an older woman, who had plenty of money. Why, gentlemen, she loaned him $10,000, and, instead of his supporting her, she was really supporting him." He also contended that when the defendant said Mrs. Martin was good for what she bought, he knew that she had money, and was not responsible if she defaulted.

Judge Beach charged the jury that it could only find a verdict for the plaintiff if it found that Cornell had made representations to deceive the plaintiff.

The jury returned a verdict for the full amount, with interest, for the plaintiff, amounting to $2,620.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Oscar Kneustler was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of swearing falsely to procure the payment of $24 as three months' pension to Mrs. Lina Kneustler, who claims to be the widow of James I. Reed, Sergeant in Company H, Thirty-fourth New-Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Friday, Nov. 29.

—Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, discharged on his own recognizance Peter Spoto, twenty-one years old, of 447 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who is charged with accepting a bribe of $5 from Andro Ciello, a saloon keeper at 406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The jury that tried Spoto two weeks ago disagreed.

—In the marine branch of the United States District Court yesterday Judge Brown handed down a decision in the libel suit of Anne M. Whidding against the steamships Majestic and Dania for injuries resulting from a fall caused by a collision between the two vessels on Oct. 1, 1890. Judge Brown awards Mrs. Whidding $650 against the Majestic.

—An application was made to Justice Van Wyck in the City Court yesterday by Randolph F. McCord and Marie McCord, executors of the will of John McCord, for the appointment of a receiver of the property of Thomas E. Osmun, an author known as Alfred Ayres. The executors have a judgment against Osmun for $177.50.

—Thomas B. Leonard, a nephew of the late ex-Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy, filed a petition in the Surrogate's office yesterday for a citation to be issued to Mrs. Mamie Duffy to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to him. The estate of Justice Duffy is valued at $33,000.

—The trial of "Old Bill" Vosburg on a charge of swindling Anton Cimfel, a Nebraska farmer, out of $500 by means of the "green-goods" game was begun before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The court adjourned until today before a jury was obtained.

—C. Bowyer Vaux, son of the late Calvert Vaux, was granted letters of administration yesterday by Surrogate Arnold upon the estate of his father, who was found dead several days ago. The personal estate is valued at $2,500, and there is no real estate.

—The Grand Jury yesterday filed indictments for homicide against Martin Murphy, Bertha Moench, Thomas Keating, and Thomas Bowen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

209—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonis vs. Elevated Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamship Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 169—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 158—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 185—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 170—Payne vs. Ralli. 182—Keeper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladahk. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. steamship Whitney. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat C. C. Hanchett.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Baptist M. Corner vs. Alexander Mackay, appellant; Albert Baer, appellant, vs. C. W. Bonynge; Joseph Fowler, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; A. C. Vail vs. Broadway Railroad Company, appellant; Grannis & Hurd Lumber Company vs. Richard Deeves, appellant; W. H. Armstrong, appellant, vs. Lake Champlain Granite Company; C. N. Williams vs. N. C. Boynton, County Clerk, appellant; E. V. Foote vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant; William Tebo vs. H. G. Jordan and others, appellants; Anna Bergin vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; A. E. Clark and another vs. William W. Conde and another, appellants; E. A. Anderson vs. Anna Anderson, appellant; John Gillies vs. Manhattan Beach Improvement Company, appellant; the Barrow Steamship Company vs. the Mexican Central Railway Company, appellants; Seaboard National Bank vs. H. G. Burleigh and another, appellants; Mary Hennessey vs. the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant—Judgement affirmed, with costs.

G. R. Losey and others vs. A. G. Staley and another, appellants; Sarah Migatt vs. G. S. Coe, appellant; Lemon Thompson vs. J. O. Poo and another, appellants; Daniel Schmeer, appellant, vs. the Gaslight Company of Syracuse—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Knickerbocker Press, appellant, vs. Tax Commissioners of New-York City; People ex rel. vs. Joseph E. Smith vs. Frederick W. Wurster, Commissioner, &c., appellant; People ex rel. Joseph E. Upson, appellant, vs. Charles A. Webster, Superintendent, &c.; People ex rel. Louise C. Redfield, appellant, vs. Joseph Murray and others. Commissioners—Order affirmed, with costs.

Alfred Higgins vs. Jacob Crouse, appellant; James J. Belden vs. Stevenson Burke and others, appellants—Judgment of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Frank E. Passchley, appellant, vs. Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn—Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendants, with costs.

Mary Ford vs. F. Sample and others, appellants—Judgment affirmed, with costs, but with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days upon payment of the costs of the demurrer and of the appeals.

H. W. Blashfield, appellant, vs. Empire State Telephone Company—Order of General Term reversed and judgment entered; report of Referee affirmed, with costs.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others, appellants—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed as to the parties appealing, with costs.

Joseph C. Wilson, appellant, vs. Margaret A. Marion and others—Judgment, so far as appealed from, affirmed, with costs.

R. Foran, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs.

People vs. Lewis Altman, appellant—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Eugene H. Ladd and another, vs. Etna Insurance Company, appellant—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

Laura Wooden vs. Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appellant—Order of General Term reversed and judgment of non-suit ordered for defendant, as directed in the trial court.

The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

The People vs. Milton W. Doxstater, appellant.—Argued by John Lansing for appellant, K. Kellogg for respondent.

Burr Mattice vs. Henry Wilcox, appellant.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellant, A. C. Tennant and D. W. Miller for respondent.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Tradesmens' National Bank vs. Logan.

Class II.—2—Droche vs. Lindberg.

Class IV.—3—Bogert vs. Kaufman. 4—Handley vs. Newman. 5—Katz vs. Kugelman. 6—Matter of Humphrey. 7—Matter of Briggs. 8—Sherman vs. De Grauw.

Class VII.—9—Hermann vs. Cohen. 10—Scott vs. Cohen. 11—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 12—People, &c., vs. Roosevelt. 13—Sane vs. Central Rubber Selling Company. 14—People vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Class VIII.—15—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 16—Pina vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 17—Greenstein vs. Javlousky. 18—Uleilman vs. Read. 19—People vs. La Grange. 20—Lundquist vs. Auerbach. 21—Greene vs. Greene. 22—Cragin vs. Calhoun. 23—Nolte vs. Adam. 24—Smith vs. Brandt. 25—O'Connor vs. Barnes. 26—Matter of Sutcliffe Brewing Company. 27—Scalits vs. Jones. 28—Merriman vs. Read. 29—Laino vs. Frank. 30—Shannon vs. Pentz. 31—Matter of Solar Electric Company. 32—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 33—Mendelsohn vs. Walsey. 34—People vs. Scanlon. 35—People ex rel. Leerburger vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 36—McKenna vs. Duffy. 37—Dannat vs. Jones.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin, Receiver of Taxes, Upon.—1—A. B. C. Guide Company. 2—Albert Palmer Company. 3—Atlantic Salt Company. 4—Deer Park Investment Company. 5—David Hill Company. 6—Dyer, Jr., 7—Ewing Extract and Drug Company. 8—Franklin Brass and Bronze Company. 9—Ginsburg. 10—Gramatan Park Company. 11—Harlem Brothers & Co. 12—Henry B. Newhall Company. 13—Hockstadter. 14—Holbien Company. 15—Indicator Publishing Company. 16—Investors' Directory Company. 17—J. F. Rodamer Company. 18—J. H. Mohlman Company. 19—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 20—Marston Remedy Company. 21—Monmouth Park Association. 22—Moran. 23—Myers. 24—New-York Electric Mail Box Company. 25—New-York and Long Island Railroad Company. 26—Oerlin. 27—Parson and Greene Company. 28—Pehlemann. 29—Perry. 30—Saunders. 31—Schumacher. 32—Sherry Cottage Company. 33—Shields Company. 34—Soper. 35—Suburban Homestead Association. 36—Van Clive Anderson Publishing Company. 37—Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3543—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Belerlein. 2848—Higgins vs. Parsons. 347—Whitaker vs. White. 2731—Lichtenheim vs. Fisher. 6757—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 3406—King vs. Empire Pencil Company. 3477—Cameron vs. Kelly. 2798—Begal vs. Hyman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 100—Lyons vs. Avis. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1175—Steiner vs. Fargo. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on. 967—Dearborn vs. Heyer. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary Hartly Brown, Barbara Zeller, Susan A. Thrall, William J. Spears, Tobias Wittmann, Susan McCue, Jacob F. D. Solis, Peter Koopmann, Samuel H. Jones.

At 2 P. M.—Walter G. Scott, Frank Boyeson, Annie B. Betancourt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1097—Contested will of Mary Frances Baker.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—William Watson. 2—James McBride. 3—John Bradley. 4—John Stowik, Walter Skaday. 5—James Callahan. 6—Michael McConnell. 7—John A. Selsman.

Pleadings.—1—Peter Montoro. 2—David Tener. 3—Felice Pironto. 4—Philip Cassidy, Frederick Hoffman. 5—James Reynolds. 6—Patrick Regan. 7—George Ryan. 8—Charles Dornes. 9—William Torpey, Henry Schmidt. 10—Henry Carroll. 11—Black Diamond. 12—Bertha Moench. 13—Martin Murphy. 14—Adolph Herschkopf, Meyer Dicsik. 15—John Bowen, Jr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—James J. Reddy. 2—John Walsh, Bernard Hart, Daniel Quinlan. 3—James Allen. 4—Percy Taylor. 5—Peter Bacigalupo, Rossa Lorenz. 6—Minnie Moore. 7—Jacob Walthers. 8—Michael Norton. 9—Edward Meister. 10—Michael Traynor, John Driscoll. 11—George Clark, John Kennedy. 12—Charles F. Reiher. 13—Gertrude Nelson. 14—Charles W. Baring, H. Oliver Goldsmith. 15—Henry O. Goldsmith, Henry H. Hart. 16—Bertha Lewis. 17—Herman Schwemmer. 18—John Hilbert. 19—Joseph Hirsch. 20—Albert Reiser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Brown vs. Meahan—William G. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Plaget vs. Strauss—Louis E. Binsse.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Salmon vs. Jobbins—George C. Holt.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Krises vs. Fruchtman—Edward Jacobs. Rutter vs. Baudouine—Ernest Hall.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Randolph F. McCord vs. Thomas E. Osman—Frank J. Griffin.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Held in Room 19.

1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 943 and 945—Cline vs. Starkey. 1068—Parmele vs. Battery Railroad. 512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2932—Renwick vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railroad. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levino. 348—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 1105—Rock's Process Company vs. Seitz. 542—Ring vs. Warren. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 764—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Ernest. 514 and 518—Wooley vs. Fox. Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J. 406—Sussman vs. Mason. 1116—Henning vs. City of Brooklyn. 1114—Osborg vs. City of Brooklyn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accountings in estates of Mary A. Carlisle, Mary Mansfield, Charles L. Woolsey, Anna Mary Barker, Moses Morris, Cornelius Hendrickson, Solomon G. Davis, William Rowland, John H. Monk, Bryn Magnusson, (motion,) Raswell-ler infants, and William J. Shandley.

The real estate of Otto Gorlitz and Albert Stephan.

The estate of Albert H. Guertin and William J. Thayer.

The inventory of Carrie E. Osborn.

The administrator of William Hinter and Charles Laurence.

The probate of heirship of Hagar A. Hodgkins.

The transfer tax of Edward Reed.

The guardianship of Sarah F. Cody.

The discovery of assets of Thomas Cody and Mary Langjeber.

The revocation of letters of Gustav J. Brenz.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30—48—Will of Sarah Hunt. 60—Will of Elias Shlosberg. 62—Will of Mary A. H. Jordan.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:01	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...3:20	A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:40	4:15	10:

TACOMA CLEANING HOUSE

The City Stirred Up over Corrupt Official Practices.

ITS CREDIT IN SERIOUS DANGER

Several Municipal Officers Under Arrest—Irregular Dealings with City Warrants—Result of Bank Failures.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 30.—Probably no city in the country has had such a stirring up over municipal corruption, apparent and alleged, since New-York's last experience, as Tacoma has had during the last month. After allowing City Treasurers to hold up insolvent banks for two years with deposits of city funds, and at last finding $534,000 of city money tied up in nine suspended banks, and no funds on hand to meet large interest payments due in New-York, Tacoma has at last awakened to a sense of both moral and financial responsibility, and a municipal housecleaning is now in progress that promises to be both thorough and beneficial.

As a result of the efforts toward reform now being made, together with the action taken by Federal officials, after investigating the Columbia National Bank's affairs, four public officers and two bankers have been arrested and the President of the Board of Public Works is under charges for which he must stand trial for impeachment. The arrested men are ex-City Treasurer George W. Boggs, ex-City Treasurer J. W. McCauley, County Treasurer J. B. Hedges, County Commissioner Bartholomew, President W. B. Allen of the Bank of Tacoma, and Cashier W. G. Peters of the Columbia National Bank. The major portion of this bank's stock is held in New-York and Ohio, and Charles P. Corbit of New-York City is one of the bank's Directors. The arrested men are all out on bail pending examination or trial, with the exception of ex-Treasurer Boggs, who, in default of $20,000 bail, is assisting the Chinese cook in the county jail.

Boggs is charged with failing to account for $100,000 of city money, and with using $180,000 in a manner not authorized by law. Two years ago, during the panic, nearly $300,000 in cash came into Boggs's hands as Treasurer, having been raised by the sale of bonds for the purpose of extending the water system. Over $500,000 of city warrants were outstanding, being held chiefly by Eastern investors. The law said that warrants should be paid in the order of their issuance. As the general fund was somewhat short of cash, Boggs got the Council to authorize him to invest the water extension money in warrants, and the next proposed to evade the law and cash warrants then being issued to pay current expenses, leaving the Eastern warrant holders to wait until "times got better." Many citizens thought this was a good plan, as it would keep money "here at home," and it was carried out.

In due time Boggs acquired $212,000 of warrants thus bought. In April, 1894, just before he went out of office, a committee of citizens made a loud objection to Boggs's turning over these warrants as cash to his successor. Driven thus to the wall, Boggs deposited the warrants in four or five banks, the city receiving credit therefor as cash. These warrant transactions form the basis of the principal charge against him, the other one being based on his failure to account for money lost in suspended banks. His trial will be commenced in December or January. He was arrested three weeks ago at his gold mine in Southern Oregon.

In the palmy days of 1891 and 1892 Boggs was known as "King George." He spent money with a lavish hand at each election. The books of one of the broken banks, which held a large city deposit, show that it contributed $5,000 for "campaign expenses" at one election. This was presumably spent through Boggs.

The Columbia National Bank, which was closed three weeks ago by Controller Eckels's orders, was one of Boggs's warrant depositories. Like the other banks, it sold the warrants in the East, guaranteeing them. Many of them are held in New-York. M. H. Mills of New-York is now suing the bank to recover on $3,000 of the warrants purchased of it, the city having refused to pay the warrants, under Judge Stallcup's decision that the $212,000 of Boggs's warrants, having been once paid, were void. The higher courts must yet determine whether the city, the broken banks, or the Eastern purchasers must bear this loss. The city received credit for them as cash, and would have repaid them gladly had it actually received the cash from the banks. The city will now probably stand upon its legal rights, and the warrant holders must sue.

Ex-Treasurer McCauley and Treasurer Hedges are charged with using public funds to make a private profit, it being alleged that they received interest payments amounting to many thousands of dollars on the large deposits they kept in the Columbia National. The bank's books show that the interest was credited to their personal accounts, and drawn out by check, it is claimed.

Cashier Peters was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Bank Examiner Clark. It is alleged that in September he made false entries in the bank's books, showing the City and County Treasurers to have each deposited $10,000 in cash, when, in fact, no such deposits were made. His object, it is alleged, was to deceive Controller Eckels as to the bank's condition by thus doctoring the called statement of Sept. 28.

As soon as it was known that Treasurer McCauley had received interest payments the City Council held a special meeting, and declared his office vacant, he being unable to furnish the additional one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond which the Council asked for. County Treasurer Hedges has also been directed to furnish another one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond.

Commissioner Bartholomew is charged with buying county warrants at a discount, contrary to law, and Banker Allen with receiving deposits when he knew his bank to be insolvent.

The charge against M. M. Taylor, President of the Board of Public Works, is that he and his son were paid $825 by the Columbia National Bank for services in keeping sureties on the bond of County Treasurer Hedges, who made the bank his chief depository. As Taylor is influential in city affairs, and the city had $104,000 on deposit when the bank failed, it is alleged that his transactions with the bank amounted to misconduct, and he must stand trial before the Council for impeachment.

In the nine suspended banks, the city has $534,000 on deposit, including the credits for the Boggs warrants. The sudden failure of the Columbia National to meet the city's check, and its subsequent closing is causing the city trouble in meeting its interest payments. Treasurer McCauley had received the bank's receipt for $16,500 to be sent to New-York to meet an interest payment due Oct. 15. The Mayor and City Council were thunderstruck when they learned on the evening before the day that the bank had not sent the money, and would not. That night, at midnight, a special meeting of the Council was held. The city banks—not those, of course, with which public officials had had shady transactions—came to the city's rescue, and advanced the money, which was telegraphed to New-York before 10 A. M. on the 15th.

Although all citizens declare that the city's credit must and shall be maintained, Tacoma is rustling to raise the $55,500 due at the National Union Bank, New-York, Dec. 1, to meet interest on light and water and bridge bonds. With taxes for this year nearly all paid, and forming a part of the $534,000 in suspended banks, and with business in the Northwest not yet wholly recovered from the great depression, it will require care and vigilance on the part of taxpayers to raise the money between now and Dec. 1. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the money will be raised, if every one of Tacoma's 35,000 citizens has to contribute something toward it. A committee of large taxpayers has been appointed to raise the cash, and all delinquent taxpayers have been urged to pay up at once. If all is not raised by regular means, the taxpayers propose to advance the balance. After Dec. 31, the city's affairs will be in better shape. Next year's taxes will then be payable, and, once more the largest taxpayers has been installed as City Treasurer in McCauley's place. This gives confidence that in the future the city's money will not be speculated with, and will be on hand to pay the city's debts as needed.

Another feature of the reorganization affairs are receiving has been the appointment by the Chamber of Commerce of a Lexow committee, which is thoroughly investigating all alleged crookedness. This committee has been holding secret sessions nightly for three weeks, and its report to be made early in December will place responsibility for the trouble the city is now having. It is composed of fifteen taxpayers, the Chairman being Lester W. Hoyt, a prominent banker.

Despite her present troubles, Tacoma will not be forced into a compromise with her creditors. She is the terminus of the Northern Pacific, and the completion of the Great Northern is progressing rapidly, allowing a tax levy for next year and putting a check on extravagant management of every sort.

FESTIVAL IN NEW ROCHELLE

CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING BY TRINITY SCHOOL.

Although Only Four Years Old, the Institution Is Popular and Nearly Self-Supporting.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Nov. 26.—The annual Thanksgiving festival of Trinity School was held yesterday at Trinity House, the home of the school. The assembly room, where the exercises were held, was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums, vines and flags. The stage was banked with flowers, among which were Autumn fruits and vegetables.

The children of the school went through their regular daily exercises in physical training, recitations, and class work for the entertainment of the large audience present.

Trinity School was organized four years ago. It is under the direct supervision of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church. Many prominent women in

Trinity House, New-Rochelle.
Scene of the Thanksgiving Festival of Trinity School.

New-Rochelle have taken deep interest in the school. It is largely through their efforts that the school to-day is nearly self-supporting.

The School Committee is as follows: Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Albert W. Adams, Mrs. Ira H. Carpenter, Mrs. S. Chalker, Mrs. William P. Haines, Mrs. S. Charles Hunsdon, Mrs. Richard Lathers, Mrs. William L. Searles, Mrs. Henry Thompson, and Mrs. B. Dunbar Wright.

Trinity House, in which the school is held, adjoins beautiful Trinity Church, and fronts on Huguenot Street. The children have ample room for work and play. There are nine teachers employed in the school. The House Mother is Mrs. Caroline L. Brockelbank.

Among those present at the pleasant school festival this morning, besides the members of the School Committee, were Mrs. Duncan R. Major, Mrs. M. W. Duryee, Mrs. Stavey, Mrs. J. B. Stevenson, Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. L. M. Maynard, Mrs. P. C. Hall, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. F. W. Lee, and Miss Isabelle Roberts.

Miss Marion Gray Hebbard, who has charge of the primary department of the school is a daughter of the Rev. George Hebbard of St. Luke's Church, Trinity Parish, New-York.

Miss Marie Louise Cushing, who has charge of the kindergarten, is a daughter of the late Commander W. B. Cushing, United States Navy.

THIEVES MAKING WOMEN VICTIMS

In Streets and Houses in Brooklyn They Are Active.

The streets in some well-settled parts of Brooklyn seem to be getting to be dangerous places for women to walk in, even in broad daylight.

Mrs. R. O. Seymour of 101 Huron Street, in Greenpoint, was walking along Huron Street Monday afternoon and was nearing Franklin Street when two large negro men ran up. One seized her and held her, despite her screams, while the other snatched her pocketbook, in which was $17. The negro with the pocketbook ran toward the East River, and the other negro let go Mrs. Seymour and followed.

There was no policeman around, and, notwithstanding that a crowd quickly collected, both negroes ran through a yard and escaped.

Thieves of all kinds are enjoying a rich harvest in Brooklyn. They do not seem to be in any fear of the police. When the returns from the various precincts came to Police Headquarters yesterday morning, they were clustered thickly with accounts of robberies all over the city Monday night. There were ten cases where sneak thieves had been at work, and in only one did the police succeed in making an arrest.

One of the cases reported was that of a thief who picked the front-door lock of the residence of David H. Valentine, the rich contractor, 188 Hicks Street. A woman, a member of the family, happened to be sitting in the parlor. When she saw the intruder, she made an outcery, and the fellow opened the door and calmly walked out.

While Robert Neil of 228 Prince Street was eating supper Monday night, a thief climbed in the front parlor window and stole Mrs. Neil's sealskin sacque and gold breastpin.

TO DISPLAY POULTRY FOR BUYERS

Aldermen Will Request Health Board to Suspend Its Rule.

"That committee ought to get each member of this board a turkey for Thanksgiving Day," said Alderman Clancy, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Clancy's suggestion was called forth by a report from a committee of the board that had consulted with the Board of Health about allowing poultry dealers to hang their wares in front of their shops during the holidays.

Owing to this report, Alderman Lantry offered a resolution allowing peddlers to stand on sidewalks near the curb to sell their holiday goods, the privilege to last until Jan. 8.

Alderman Robinson offered another resolution allowing the street market on Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second Streets, to be held open on the nights preceding Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day, in addition to the regular Saturday nights.

Alderman Muh offered a resolution requesting the Board of Health to allow the hanging of meats and poultry in front of dealers' shops, the privilege to continue until Jan. 10.

All these resolutions were adopted. Vice President Windolph was in the chair.

MORTIMER MARBLE'S DEATHBED WILL

Fixed the Cost of His Funeral at $80 and His Tombstone at $50.

The will of Mortimer Marble, filed yesterday with Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn, contained the following provision:

My funeral shall not cost more than $80 and tombstone $50; to be let over my grave within six months after my death; my grave to be next to, and on the right and west side of my mother's; no person shall be put in my grave except Arthur J. Walker, and no person in that of my mother's. My body is to be kept unburied ninety-six hours, and not to be cut, or in any manner embalmed.

Mr. Marble left $5,000, and a reputation for eccentricity. He devised all his violins to Arthur J. Walker, who declined to serve as executor of the estate.

Thanksgiving Celebrations.

Thanksgiving Celebrations.

A free Thanksgiving supper will be given at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, 208 and 207 East Forty-second Street, Friday night. It will be served in the Mission Hall, which seats 1,000.

In the seats, including that of those in the gallery, and on the platform. All the invited guests, including a number of those in the gallery, and on the platform. All the invited guests, including a number of those in the gallery, and on the platform. All the invited guests, including a number

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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CITIES GOVERNED WELL

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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE. By Albert Shaw. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.

The time is coming when New-York City and all the other American cities will be well governed, but nobody can say how far away that good time is. If we take the case of New-York for an example, we may discern the beginning of the new era, there is no doubt, but it is very dimly seen as yet. The conservative signs are contained rather than of a material sort. What we note is an awakening of the municipal conscience, the fruit of which is seen in manifestations of popular discontent, demands for better things, discussions of schemes for the redemption of the city in which men of the highest rank are participating, organizations based on the theory that it is possible to have good government in New-York, and, last and not the least impressive, a grand confusion of partisans on election day. The beginning is here; all these things are symptoms that the people of America's greatest city are sick of misgovernment. They will get sicker and sicker, until the crisis shall come. There can be no question of the outcome eventually; the principle will be established that the proper function of a City Government is to govern well the municipality in its charge. The statement of this principle is a good deal like saying that two and two make four.

While vicious politicians have had their innings, there has been no need to preach that the city has been misgoverned. The fact has been emphatically evident. It has been in men's eyes and noses, in their tax bills, in their observations of the workings of all the municipal departments. The need has been to show the people how to get something else. Great light has been shed on this point within the last two years. Thanks for a good deal of it are due to Albert Shaw—first, for his instructive and most important work on English municipalities, and now for the information he gives us with reference to the cities of Continental Europe.

It was imperative to demonstrate to New-Yorkers that there were cities in the world which were well governed; cities where the principle was established firmly that every man connected with municipal government must serve the people with all the intelligence and zeal at his command; cities where the motive of every municipal department was devotion to the public interest; cities where no person and no corporate body was allowed to secure any undue advantage in the allotment of contracts, the bestowal of franchises, and the operations of business. It was imperative to demonstrate these things in New-York because there was a large body of citizens who looked upon existing evils as necessary incidents of municipal greatness. They reasoned that with an enormous percentage of the population composed of people of low orders of intelligence and morality who were non-taxpayers, it would be impossible to arouse a sentiment in the city powerful enough to make a political overturning and substantial enough to hold the city in honest hands when once it had been rescued from the grasp of the dominant power. The following passages, which are taken from an address delivered by a New-York business man four or five years ago, fairly reflect the feeling of helplessness which at that time had possession of a large portion of the people of New-York:

> We've got to be robbed by our public servants; we've got to submit to maladministration; we've got to have nasty streets and a corrupt police force; we've got to put up with bad treatment from the corporations which furnish us transportation, sell us gas and electric light, and give us our telegraph and telephone services. We can't help ourselves. A majority of the people will vote year after year that these things shall be. All we have to do is to submit. We may weep if we like, but eventually we must kiss the rod. A big city necessarily will be misgoverned if the government is vested in the people.

Happily, this feeling of helplessness has yielded to treatment, and every day the belief grows stronger in the minds of men who want good government that what a short time ago was considered unattainable is surely attainable, and the present expectation is that the great desideratum will be attained within a reasonable time.

In the light of what we find in Albert Shaw's writings, city government in New-York is chargeable, not simply with maladministration, but also with neglect to exercise the powers that properly attach to a municipality, and failure to look after the welfare of the people in many matters to which truly modern City Governments give great attention. The practical application of all this is that it is possible now for advocates of good government to appeal, with reasonable assurance of favorable consideration, to voters who hitherto have been the natural supporters of bad government. It is possible to say to these men that if they will help to establish good government in New-York they shall get their rewards in cleaner streets, healthier homes, better educational facilities for their children, comfortable transportation to and from their places of employment, and in many other things which they have not now, but greatly desire to have.

Such offers may be made without the least fear that it will be impossible to keep them. The coming reform in New-York will involve not simply the honest and intelligent exercise of the functions which at present make up the sum of municipal activity, but also the assumption of new functions, the general tendency of which will be to better the condition of the poorer people of the city. All through England and all over the Continent it is held nowadays that the poor of a city are wards of the municipality, and that it is a proper function of city government and an imperative duty to take good care of them. The modern idea is not to wait on persons living in unsanitary homes until they shall be sick, and then send them to hospitals; a city that is up to date will not tolerate unsanitary homes within its limits. Some cities have built and own tenement houses, constructed according to plans devised for the purpose of giving inmates good air, good light, and in all respects healthful surroundings. These tenements serve as models to philanthropists and as standards to which those who build solely for gain must conform.

The same principle is illustrated in dealings with corporations. In Paris, for example, a corporation never is allowed to get the upper hand of the municipality. Such an institution as the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of New-York would not be possible in the French capital. The City Government would protect its citizens from such outrages as New-Yorkers suffer at the hands of the elevated railroads of this city. In Paris, which, by the way, Albert Shaw regards as the "typical modern city," there are no corporations riding roughshod over the people. When the city deals with a corporation the basis of the transaction is good service at reasonable rates of remuneration. Paris knows what good service is, too, and knows well how to make contracts so that its citizens shall be well cared for. There is intelligence as well as thrift in the management of the city's affairs. If Paris had the Brooklyn Bridge, it would find out quickly how to manage it so as to secure safety, comfort, and dispatch to those who would use it. There would be no duplication of the management that has charge of it now—no expensive and ridiculous experimentation, no fumbling around in the dark, and, above all, no subversion of a great public institution to the end that it might be a sort of home for decayed and broken-down politicians.

In his remarks about Paris, and in his remarks about the other Continental cities as well, the one thing that Albert Shaw emphasizes the most is the devotion of the city Governments to the welfare of the people. The impression that any book would be incomplete or a branch of the publishing house with a great reputation to lose in quality would be quite foreign to the idea of any issue of one of these Continental cities. It is not to put on airs for the people that they are there, but to serve the people, not to rule the people, and to rule them by showing how well they can do the work of another, if they take the place. We have just learned in New-York that it is possible to keep the streets clean. We should have learned it long ago if the Parisian idea had prevailed in New-York and somebody with brains and courage had been put into office and charged to sweep and wash and let the politicians whistle. Nobody can say that after Col. Waring's time the old regime will not return, but it is certain that the Colonel has furnished an illustrative argument with which good government advocates may hope to influence men whose votes are necessary to revolutionize the city.

Another thing that is set forth in Albert Shaw's book is the absolute necessity of divorcing city politics from State and National politics if there is to be municipal reform in New-York that shall be worth anything. This emancipation of city politics will come in course of time, and then the metropolis of America will be able to care for her people, and particularly for her poorer people, as the cities of which Albert Shaw tells us are caring for their people. There will come along in this good time a good many things which Americans, because they do not know any better, now stand in dread of, treating them as the inventions of Socialists instead of what they really are—proper extensions of municipal activity. On the other side of the water cities do a good many things well which on this side of the water are done badly by persons and corporations. We have no public pawnshops in New-York; but they have them in Paris and find them excellent institutions. The sale of gas we leave to corporations, but many cities in England and on the Continent, regarding gas as a prime necessary of life, furnish it to their people at the very lowest prices at which it may be produced. We have no public cemeteries; they have them on the other side, and they are a blessing to the poorer peoples.

One notes the differences between the modern city and New-York as he reads Albert Shaw's descriptions of the city government of Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and other places. It may not be said of the government of any one of these cities that in all respects it is ahead of New-York's government, but it may be said of all these cities that they have what New-York has not—modern ideas and modern popular sentiments, and that they all are moving in the right direction.

AN INTERESTING BIRD

THE PHEASANT. Natural History, Shooting, Cooking. By the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, A. J. Stuart-Wortley, and Alexander Innes Shand. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This handsome volume is one of the Fur and Feather Series, which publications give in monographic form what is known of the various English birds and beasts included under the head of game. The books serve a double purpose, because they present not only the natural history of the animal or bird, but contain information valuable to the sportsman.

In the treatment of the pheasant, the Rev. H. A. Macpherson tells us that the acclimatization of this beautiful bird has long exercised "the ingenuity of men of divers races." When the Greeks or Romans first brought the pheasant to Europe is unknown. Possibly certain varieties of the pheasant were native to Middle and Southern Europe in the remote past. An Italian ornithologist describes wild pheasants as existing in Corsica to-day, and he considers the bird "is as much indigenous to Europe as to the swamps of the Caucasus." It is found at the mouth of the River Drino in Albania, and it does look as if the pheasant had not been introduced there by human agency. In Siberia there are fine birds, and, in fact, the typical ring-necked bird ranges the country of the Lower Amoor, Manchuria, as far as Eastern China, and is known in Southern China. There are varieties of the pheasant in Japan.

In the days of the Augustan Empire the common pheasant was found in Roman poultry yards. Palladius describes the method of rearing young pheasants, and how the eggs are to be hatched out by the domestic hen. The pheasant in France may have been carried to Gaul after the conquest by the Romans. In England the naturalization of the bird seems to have been later. It cannot be asserted that pheasants were only known in the England of the eleventh century. We do know, however, from the records that in 1100 King Henry I. granted a certain abbot a license to kill pheasants. The distribution of the pheasant then seems common in Europe. It can almost be said that wherever chickens thrive pheasants can be reared. We have the best authority for the statement that the acclimatization of the English pheasant has been successfully carried out in New-Hampshire. There is no reason why in time these birds should not spread over the New-England and Middle States. The severest weather does not seem to hurt them. With the least common-sense rules for the protection of the European or Asiatic pheasants there is no reason why they should not be common in time to many portions of the United States.

The pheasant, when past its young days, seems easy to rear, for it finds its food everywhere. It will eat "the tender shoots of plants, grass, bulbous roots, worms, and insects." Hazelnuts, with acorns, are found in England in the crops of pheasants. As to the weight of a pheasant in prime condition, the author says the English-bred pheasant weighs something between three and four pounds. A monster English bird has turned the scale at five pounds twelve ounces. The male Caucasian bird approximates to five pounds. We should be glad to learn the weight of the birds found in New-England.

The author tells of a drive, when at Elverdon, in which he killed with his own gun, in about a quarter of an hour, forty-five pheasants and thirty-six partridges, besides a few hares. There are fifteen minutes in the quarter of an hour, and, accordingly, he must have killed over three birds a minute. That would mean a stream of birds, or almost flock shooting, as occurring during "a drive." The old-fashioned English or American sportsman will retain his prejudices. Mr. Stuart-Wortley says it is only "the foreign Count or the small provincial gunner" who trespasses on rules which are laid down for killing the birds on a drive. The practiced shot should only shoot the difficult birds. It is not, then, in good form to shoot the bird as he rises. He is to receive his quietus when above or beyond you.

Mr. Innes Shand is rather more general than specific as to the cookery of the pheasant. He tells how Brillat-Savarin wanted the becafico to have the bulk of the pheasant. As to flavor, Mr. Innes Shand declares that the hen is superior to the cock. We regret to differ with so learned an authority, who, though afraid to say it outright, declares that a pheasant is only edible when it is rotting or rotten. According to Mr. Innes Shand, the longer you keep your pheasant, until "it drops from the hook," the better tasting is it. It is well known that this is a vitiated taste, arising from the fact that before there was rapid transportation in England game never could reach London by coach that was not spoiled. Hence it became the fashion to eat food in a state of decomposition. Mr. Innes Shand, who is poetic about a good pheasant, talks about the joy of a "hot, steaming, rich gravy," and he ends his chapter with "a scattering of the yellow." The English bread sauce for game is simply an abomination. You may put eat a game pie with a pang. Our authority gives a receipt for a sauce in a Belgian Alliance. It was a pheasant stuffed with truffled woodcock. A pheasant, in that case, wants a soupçon of garlic, and you might as well use a chicken as a pheasant in which Mr. Innes Shand is so exceedingly reticent and discursive that he gives no indication how you are to cook your pheasant at all. We should say, get a fresh bird, never a tainted one, and roast it carefully, and let it be rather overdone than rare. The farce of truffles always is admirable. The pheasant trussed in a bird swathed in buttered paper and cooked in a casserole, in which there is bacon, celery, and some good stock, to conclude. The culinary adjunct to the volume gives that nice communication which the incomparable Sydney Smith sent to Durham, of inimitably Legend Jamie, when some game had been sent to the dean:

> "Many thanks, my dear sir, for your kind present of game. If there is a pure and elevated pleasure in this world, it is that of roast pheasant and bread sauce; burn-dont fowls are for dissenters; but for real churchmen, the thirty-nine-sided clerk, the pheasant! the pheasant!"

JOHN LA FARGE'S LECTURES

JOHN LA FARGE'S LECTURES

CONSIDERATIONS ON PAINTING: Lectures Given in the Year 1893 at the Metropolitan Museum of New-York. By John La Farge. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The sermon that Mr. Henry James deduced from the study of Théophile Gautier some dozen years ago was this: "That a man's supreme use in the world is to master his intellectual instrument and play it in perfection." Perhaps Mr. James would not put it just in that way now that he has come so close to using his own instrument perfectly. We recognize in his later works a deeper note, and it is a deeper note which sounds through Mr. La Farge's implication that the chief use in mastering one's instrument is the expression by it of the man—the whole man behind it. These lectures, delivered at the Metropolitan Museum, were primarily designed for Mr. La Farge's pupils, and were intended "to supplement and to accentuate, in a more fixed and reasoned form," the teachings given to the students in a practical way. Our readers who followed them with interest when they were published in THE TIMES will welcome them in this permanent and accessible form.

Though they make a slender volume of less than three hundred pages there is contained within this narrow compass so much of the philosophy of art teaching, so much insight to the methods of such schools as lean heavily upon their methods, and of that still rarer insight to the springs of artistic production, that it is impossible to do more in a summary review than touch upon the more important and unusual phases of these "considerations." It should be remembered that Mr. La Farge had in mind the instruction of his pupils in the uses of a museum—instruction, that is, in appreciating the work of different painters, in deriving from it ideas of the ways in which they saw the world variously, in distinguishing between the genuine and the imitative, and in the storing of the memory with such conceptions as should prove useful when the moment for production should come. Two great dangers in the course of studying art are narrowness on the one side, and imitation of what is unworthy on the other. A means of avoiding these dangers is found in the maintenance of an attitude of inquiry toward work done from different points of view, and it is this attitude of inquiry that Mr. La Farge seeks to render habitual among his students by means of most subtle and penetrating analyses upon his own part of the limitations and the possibilities of the processes by which pictures are made.

He makes, first, following Fromentin's thought, and quoting from him, the acknowledgment which only the lighter and narrower minds refuse, that the style interprets the man and is fine only when it expresses a notable personality.

From this he passes to a firmly reasoned explanation (always, one remembers, directed to students who have thought little about such things) of the part played by memory in the preparation of the artist's mind for his execution of his subject, and in the preparation of the spectator's mind for comprehending the result. He points out the impossibility of looking at nature with a single vision, and shows how memories of studio training, of masters long since admired, of methods learned under conditions far removed, may influence the work of an artist's maturer years, when he is thinking only of expressing his perception of the moment:

> From the first movement of the hand to the last—even, as I said, from the first sight of the paper or the canvas on which the painter is to draw, every moment when he thinks of work, all the accumulated images come back to him and have a right upon him. Some he will welcome, others he must reject; what he has that is good of his previous education will be a source of strength; where he has made mistakes, where he has been badly taught, where he has been incompetent or inattentive, he will suffer later in these very memories. Hence the necessity of constant work; hence the necessity of constant purification of our memories, hence the use not only of our own memories, but of the memories of others such as are gathered about us in the Museum.

The moral to the student in every case is to keep the mind fluent, not to allow it to crystallize prematurely about partial memories of conventional methods that must inflict constraint upon all subsequent production, and to keep ever before the mental vision the fact that methods are made for art, not art for methods. It is legitimate to use such tools as fit the hand, whether or not others have used them before, but the care is to see that they do fit the hand and that, through them, one expresses one's own individuality and not a mockery of others. Ruysdael and Cuyp tried for the same things in art, "for accuracy and subtlety of painting upon an accuracy and subtlety of drawing, which serves as a base," and each is as different from the other "as is shadow from sunshine." Rousseau, Corot, Dupré once looked at nature through the eyes of the Dutch, and commenced to copy in nature the things revealed to them by the Dutch, and came at length to their own diverse originality, to their ability to make pass into their canvases something quite their own and not Dutch at all. The closeness with which Mr. La Farge draws the line between imitation and originality may be indicated by a single little foot-note, a mere casual comment in small type, in which he says that "even in Japanese lacquers you can distinguish those which represent nature in gold or black varnish from those which represent well-executed lacquer patterns."

It is, of course, needless to say that the principle of selection is given an important place in Mr. La Farge's discussion of art. If it were possible to quote all that he says of the synthetic line from the symbol of a fish made by a little savage in one of the islands of the Pacific, to the Japanese brushsweep, containing "color, air, texture, the sense of weather, of wet heat, or windy cold," for one whose memories are adequate to the understanding of it, we should be able to show a degree of perfection in analysis possible only to one who is both a painter and a master of the art of thought.

It is easier, although by no means easy, to render the incomparable explanation of the deficiencies of art critics, so wisely, so temperately, and philosophically made. "Has it ever occurred to you," he, a man of greatness in two arts, says, humbly, "how excusable are the misapprehensions of many literary critics of pictures?" The argument, stripped to its main lines, runs something like this: Each art expresses itself in its language. A general and a technical knowledge of the language belongs to the equipment of the critic, whether he be painter or writer. Each art has its own compelling means of expression, the more complicated what is proper to music to painting, to poetry, to prose. In the technical language which is particular to each art, and the kind of work done not so readily apprehended. It appears that the poet expresses by the first general language and upon the ordinary basis often struggles the work of arts as a whole. Then, this is done more often in criticisms of painting than in criticisms of music. M. La Farge attributes to the fact that music may be said to exist, while painting, color and line cannot, so far as we know, have any complete notation, and one is not so easily caught in a false criticism. "It is not possible to acknowledge," he says, "that one does not know one note from another, and yet criticise them. For him and such as he, it certainly would not be possible. 'Music and its rules, the critic may hold,' he says, not quite exactly, 'because it can be explained and notated,' but how is he to hear the voice of nature calling to the painter unless he, too, has a similar physical sensitiveness. And to ask of the average critic 'a sensitiveness capable of such appreciation is cruel.'"

The prevailing note throughout this series of talks, as remarkable, perhaps, as has ever been given to craftsmen on the subject of their craft, is that of respect on the part of the artist for his art—a respect extending to the very materials used, the paints, the brushes, the way of touching the canvas or paper, and all without a word of pedantry, without a dictatorial suggestion. As we understand his teaching divorced from the mere guidance of the hand, it may be summed up in the general direction to recognize different forms of power, to live with those who speak the language one desires to learn; to seek through the language the idea; to gather experience on every side; to reject nothing high, and to accept nothing profane.

Yet, in such a summing up, enough is lost to make in itself a new philosophy of teaching. The book may be read in different ways. Many who look to a book on painting for formulas, tightly drawn criticisms of this method or that, the expression of the impressionist or the romantic or the classic spirit, or any other spirit limited to the appreciation of one school or class of painting, will, necessarily, be disappointed. Others will read frankly the statements of problems interesting to them in their connection with the study they pursue; will grasp at the assertion that white lead color is not white flower color; that, after drawing two black rings, one within the other, one may by intention see either two black rings or one white one. Others still, older and more accomplished readers, will find their chief enjoyment in the delicately subtle and intricate processes of the author's mind, and the way in which he has been able to mold his language to his thought. And then there will be those who will read beyond the written page to where all thoughts of art converge, and will pursue their avocation with the memory in their minds of a vast wind of inspiration sweeping from all regions traversed by the intelligence and lifting them beyond the range of petty, vain ideals.

M'CLELLAN AGAIN REVIEWED

CAMPAIGNS IN VIRGINIA, 1861-1862. Edited by Theodore F. Dwight. Published for the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New-York: $2.

This volume is one of ten into which the papers on our civil war read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts have been gathered. A prominent point to strike the reader is the diversity of views entertained by the contributors as to Gen. McClellan's conduct and military capacity. Thus, Mr. Ropes's article on McClellan's plans for the Peninsular campaign holds that he never proposed to comply with the requirements of President Lincoln as to leaving a force at Manassas Junction sufficient for the defense of Washington, and further, that the detention by the President of McDowell's corps at Washington was not an interference with any plans which McClellan had been authorized to form. On the other hand, we find Gen. Whittier ardently championing McClellan throughout, holding that he was the best judge as to his need of reinforcements, and insisting that Grant's campaign demonstrated, alike in its failures and its successes, the excellence of McClellan's plans.

Mr. Ropes, however, says that McClellan had a hard experience with the Washington authorities, for "few men at the head of affairs during a great war have ever given such evidence of an entire unfitness to have any general direction over military men as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton. And this inaptitude for war the former retained to the end of his life. Mr. Stanton, however, without ever gaining the slightest knowledge of war, made himself, by his diligence and pluck, a useful member of the Cabinet." The President's ordering of an advance for Feb. 22, 1862, without consulting McClellan is called "a puerile piece of impatience," and a discreditable mode of showing want of confidence. His appointment of corps commanders without consulting McClellan is also regarded as another slight. It certainly seems strange in these days to read the letter of Secretary Stanton, published on Feb. 20, 1862: "Much has been recently said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battlefield? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to dash into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay." Those were rather curious notions for the head of the War Department, but it is not well to judge Stanton wholly by this newspaper letter, and certainly Mr. Ropes will find many men dissenting most decidedly from his estimate of Lincoln.

In discussing the siege of Yorktown, Gen. J. C. Palfrey argues that McClellan expected too much of the navy, and concludes that "our bloodless victory, so long in winning, brought us nothing but disadvantage. In its loss of men, time, and money it was more like a defeat." His criticism, though temperate, is clearly unfavorable to McClellan.

The late Gen. F. W. Palfrey's papers on the campaign subsequent to Yorktown are characterized by spirit, ease, and literary finish. As to the Confederate retreat from Yorktown he says that "the action of the enemy almost always disappointed McClellan." The latter intrusted the pursuit to Sumner, while he remained to look after the departure of other troops by water for West Point, as "it seems to have been his opinion that putting troops on shipboard was a more difficult and delicate matter than pursuing and fighting the enemy." Neither the direct pursuit nor the turning movement by West Point was vigorous enough, and although Hancock fought brilliantly at Williamsburg, where he came up with Johnston, little was accomplished. It was McClellan's first battle, and he was absent from the field.

Again, when established on the Chickahominy, says our critic, he ought certainly to have attacked before the 31st of May, but, not having done so, Johnston fell upon him at Fair Oaks. In that battle, Gen. Palfrey notes "the prevalence of the Commander in Chief idea," which was always baneful to McClellan, for "he never, from first to last, made his presence felt on the battlefield." But our critic finds the same fault with Johnston, who, after devising a truly admirable plan, omitted to see personally to its execution from Yorktown. Palfrey defends McClellan's military capacity to the last. The more he studies Johnston's military operations, the more cause he finds for admiring McClellan. Even at Malvern Hill, on the repulse of the Confederates, he McClellan been where he should have been at the critical moment, he could have sent the army down the slope like an avalanche. But he lost the opportunity, as Lee lost his at Frederick. McClellan's estimate of the enemy's forces on the peninsula is called "preposterous," and again "ridiculous." The persistence of Gen. Palfrey's opinion is that McClellan was a "failure," and that he was not only a disappointment, but no "tall talk" made him an aggravating disappointment. Still, his forces were never routed or decisively beaten, or failed to inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy in battle. He never knocked his head against a wall, as Burnside did at Fredericksburg, he never drew back his hand when victory was within his grasp, as Hooker did at Chancellorsville; he never spilled blood vainly by a parallel attack upon gallantly defended field works, as Grant did at Cold Harbor." His change of base from Richmond to the James was "wise and successful"; but, "If he had been a fighter, instead of a planner only, and had been oftener among his troops," he would have inflicted a greater loss on Lee and perhaps have crushed him at Malvern Hill. As it is, "his name could only find a place low down among the soldiers of all time," and "not among great commanders, even of the second class."

Gen. Whittier, on the other hand, in his paper, fully coincides with the lofty view of McClellan taken by the Comte de Paris. Of his corps commanders McDowell was the only really suitable one, and he never served with him. Keyes and Heintzelman were unfit, and "Sumner, brave, dashing, impetuous, was by age unequal to an emergency." His campaign was ruined by the interference of Lincoln and Stanton, in drawing off the troops on which he had counted.

WHITE AND HIS SELBORNE

NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE AND OBSERVATIONS ON NATURE. By Gilbert White. With the text and new letters of the Buckland edition. Introduction by John Burroughs. Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Two vols. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

"White's Selborne" belongs in the same category with Walton's "Complete Angler." If it is not so well known, it is only because it appeals to a smaller class than that which finds delight in Walton's quaint writings. Neither White nor Walton undertook to do more than to write out of the fullness of his mind and heart on a subject that really was a part of his life. Neither reckoned that what he might say would be of any great consequence. Whatever either wrote he wrote because he enjoyed writing it. There was no expectation in the mind of either of making a book for which there should be a large demand; such a thing as writing for posterity was not thought of. But here they are, the "Complete Angler" well along in its third century, and the other just started in its second century, both of them as highly esteemed as they were when first published, both bound to live forever, if we may trust the predictions of their respective admirers.

John Burroughs, in his charming introduction, tells us why White's book has lasted, and why this new and beautiful edition has been printed:

> One of the few books which I can return to and reread every six or seven years is this book of Gilbert White. It has a perennial charm. It is much like country things themselves. One does not read it with excitement or eager avidity; it is in a low key; it touches only upon minor matters; it is not eloquent, witty, or profound; it has only now and then a twinkle of humor or a glint of fancy, and yet it has lived 100 years, and promises to live many hundreds of years more. So many learned treatises have sunk beneath the waves upon which this cockleshell of a book rides so safely and so buoyantly! What is the secret of its longevity?
>
> One can do little more than name its qualities without tracing them to their sources. It is simple and wholesome, like bread, or meat, or milk. Perhaps it is just this same instrained quality that keeps the book alive. Books that are piquant and exciting like condiments, or cloying like confectionery or pastry, it seems, have a much less chance of survival. The secret of longevity of a man—what is it? Sanity, moderation, regularity, and that plus vitality which is a gift. The book that lives has these things, and it has that same plus vitality, the secret of which cannot be explored. The sensational, intemperate books set the world on fire for a day and then end in ashes and forgetfulness.

White's book is "much like country things." It is full of nature. As Mr. Burroughs remarks, there was in the very texture of White's mind "a flavor of rural things." He needed no interpreter as he walked the field and explored the forest. He was part and parcel of it all. He did not look upon the birds, the trees, the flowers, the weather as helping to form something apart from himself. Nature was not something that he watched from the standpoint of an outsider; he was a part of nature. Another observation which Mr. Burroughs makes is interesting, because it not only goes to the chief root of White's success, but also suggests the source of Mr. Burrough's own popularity as an author.

> When one reads the writers of our own day upon rural England and the wild life there, he finds that they have not the charm of the Selborne naturalist; mainly, I think, because they go out with deliberate intent to write up nature. They choose their theme; the theme does not choose them. They love the birds and flowers for the literary effects they can produce out of them. It requires no great talent to go out in the fields or woods and describe in graceful sentences what one sees there—birds, trees, flowers, clouds, streams, &c.—but to give the atmosphere of these things, to seize the significant and interesting features, and to put the reader into sympathetic communication with them, that is another matter. Hence, back of all, the one thing that has told most in keeping White's book alive is undoubtedly its sound style—sentences actually filled with the living breath of a man.

There is no doubt that this is so. "White's Selborne" is White himself. The physical man was dead long ago, but the better part of him survives in his book. He was not a sprightly fellow—a man like Mr. Burroughs in White's place would have left behind him a far more entertaining book—but, such as he was, we still have him with us; he still is walking about, in love with nature and a part of it.

This new edition of his work comes to us most beautifully illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Mr. Burroughs pays Mr. Johnson the compliment of saying: "The pictures that illustrate this edition, taken as they were from the actual scenes, bring back the memory of my visit to Selborne very vividly."

FICTION OF LATE AUTUMN

A Novel That Has Been Dramatized.

A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN. By Elizabeth Phippa Train. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The success of the play which Marie Stone founded on this novel of Miss Train after it had been published in Lippincott's Magazine has induced the publishers to bring it forth in a pretty book, with illustrations that were evidently suggested by the performance at the Garrick Theatre. It is a sprightly and ingenious story, much better, to tell the truth, than the play taken from it. It is told in such a clever way that its utter improbability does not embarrass the reader. The small knowledge of New-York life and society that it reveals is sufficient for its purpose.

The story is told by Jenkins Hanby, the precious valet of the thieving hero, Courtice Jaffrey. This hero is altogether a more "sympathetic" personage in the novel than in the play. He has a sick mother and a lame cousin whom he supports, who were not available for stage purposes. He is more of a man than his theatrical counterpart, and there is more variety in his character and experiences.

Humorous New-York Sketches.

HOMESPUN, HAVANA, AND OTHER STUDIES. By James L. Ford. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

These are all intentionally flippant sketches, without a suspicion of quality. Their fun all depends on the humor of inversion. There is a take to much skill in a ward detective who passionately loves the fair daughter of a millionaire, and others are in the same vein. A party of needy and friendless Thespians invite a friend to a dinner the materials for which they obtain from a refrigerator in the flat below theirs by means of a fork tied to a long rope. There is a graphic picture of true Bohemianism at a thirty-five-cent table d'hote, and an ironical account is given of the domestic bliss of a young man who married a good religious girl with a prudent mother, and lived a decent and honorable life.

> Mr. Ford detests alike the Philistine who talks art cant about Velasquez and the painter coup, and the Philistine who calls for the powdered sugar when the lettuce is brought on. But for that matter he detests everybody and everything in his genial comic way. He will quarrel with a man for wearing clean clothes. But the man will laugh at him, and that is just what Mr. Ford intends. He is never exactly in earnest. "Hoop-la!" is his motto, and motley his attire.

Stories of the Annamites.

GARRISON TALES FROM TONQUIN. By James O'Neill. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

Tonquin and the Annamites are new subjects in fiction. Mr. O'Neill thinks the time has come for them, now that China and Japan are so well known. There is no doubt that Mr. O'Neill knows Tonquin well by experience. He must have lived there long enough to absorb some of its spirit, for there is a strange, new charm in these tales, which one feels must be a true thing. He indulges in no formal descriptions, though. There are no pictures of scenery. Perhaps Tonquin has no scenery.

The exiles in the French legion are his pet personages, German, Russian, English, and Italian. He writes of the hardships of garrison life when there are not enough men for the duty to be performed, and the rice marshes breathe out contagion. He pictures, with few but sure touches, the courtesan, the coolie, the villager, the petty official with whom these soldiers come in contact. There is a sad mystic strain which pervades all his sketches, and they also have the fascinating quality of all original writing in which the writer confines himself to things he has known and felt.

Short Stories by Blackmore.

SLAIN BY THE DOONES, AND OTHER STORIES. By R. D. Blackmore. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Readers of "Lorna Doone" will welcome gladly this collection of short tales by the author of that romance. There are four of them, all about Devon, and the downs, and all imbued with the poetic charm that distinguishes Blackmore's best work. The first takes us back to Lorna's times, and tells us how Sylvia Ford, whose father was a brave soldier under Prince Rupert, an exile under Cromwell, and an ill-treated patriot when the gay young King came into his rights, grew up, and thrived, and was loved for her goodness and beauty in a Devonshire forest. Her father was killed by the Doones, but it was his own fault, for it was clearly his quarrel, and he killed one of them first. Carver and Charlie and the Councilor are in the tale, and there is a mention of Lorna's eyes; while stout John Ridd is seen again as a defender of womankind. The story is slight and even vague, but it is well told.

The same description applies to the other three. They are pleasing tales to read, and they have, of course, a distinct literary value.

LITERARY NOTES

—The eighth and final volume of the new revised edition of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia" is about ready at D. Appleton & Co.'s.

—The Messrs. Scribner announce Dr. Corrado Ricci's "Correggio; Tis Life, His Friends, and His Time." The author is the curator of the Museum of Parma, and has had extraordinary facilities granted him by the Italian Government. The book will have sixteen full-page photogravure plates, and over 200 text illustrations.

—Miss Balfour's book on South Africa will be issued by Edward Arnold at an early day. The illustrations are from sketches by the author.

—John Lane of London will soon issue an edition of Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verse," with about 100 illustrations. Mrs. Lane will have 150 copies in Japanese vellum, uniform size with the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works.

—The late R. H. Shepherd, at the time of his death, had prepared a complete bibliography of Tennyson, which is about to be printed privately and issued to subscribers only. Mr. Shepherd also left details of a scheme for a collected edition of Tennyson's writings, for which he bespoke the attention of some "enterprising transatlantic publisher."

—The loan collection of portraits, pictures, and other memorials of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle at the house in Cheyne Row will be opened next week, Wednesday, the hundredth anniversary of Carlyle's birth.

—In a paper on "The Nature of Liberty," written for the December Forum, Mr. W. D. Howells contends that liberty and poverty are incompatible.

—John Fiske's paper in the December number of The Atlantic deals with "The Starving Time in Old Virginia."

—English journals record the death of Mrs. Everett Green, who, for the last forty years, was the editor of the Roll Series of State Paper Calendars. This wonderfully intelligent woman, who was born in 1818, had outlived all her contemporaries on the official staff, and was as energetic, as painstaking, as industrious during her last year as she was half a century ago. In 1840 was published Mrs. Green's "Lives of the Princesses of England" in six volumes. She edited not less than forty-one volumes taken from State papers, and she never made any mistakes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

GATHERING CLOUDS. A Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom. By F. W. Farrar, D. D. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

MODERN ILLUSTRATION. By Joseph Pennell. Square 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

WHEN VALMOND CAME TO PONTIAC. The Story of a Lost Napoleon. By Gilbert Parker. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

HEREWARD THE WAKE. Last of the English. By Charles Kingsley. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

"OUT OF THE SULPHUR." 12mo. New-York: Town Topics Publishing Company. 50 cents.

MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON MILTON. Edited by James Greenleaf Croswell. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FIRST BUNKER HILL ORATION. Together with Other Addresses Relating to the Revolution. Edited by Fred N. Scott. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

EUNICE QUINCE. A New-England Romance. By Dane Conyngham. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.25.

THE RED TRUE STORY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

MY OPEN DAIRY BOOK. By Andrew McLeod. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT WAR. By Charles Morris. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. $1.50.

RULES: Lisbon, Winning & Losing Hands, Etc. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

CONTRARY ARGUMENTS. By Mary Russell Mitford. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. By William Shakespeare. Illustrated by Robert A. Dial. Edited by Israel Gollancz. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Rendered into English verse. By Edward FitzGerald. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

THREE HEAVENLY DANCERS. A book of lyrics chosen from the works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI. His sonnets now for the first time translated into rhymed English. By John Addington Symonds. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE. Done into English. By Andrew Lang. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

THE CHILD IN THE HOUSE. An imaginary tale. By Eliot Frederic Tuttle. 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 75 cents.

OLD MR. TREDGOLD. A Story of Two Sisters. By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE YEARS THAT THE LOCUST HATH EATEN. By Annie E. Holdsworth. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE MYSTERY OF WITCH FACE MOUNTAIN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

POEMS. By Elizabeth Stoddard. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

BALLADS OF BLUE WATER, AND OTHER POEMS. By James Jeffrey Roche. 12m